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[SIXPENCE.]

THE BROKEN COMMISSION.



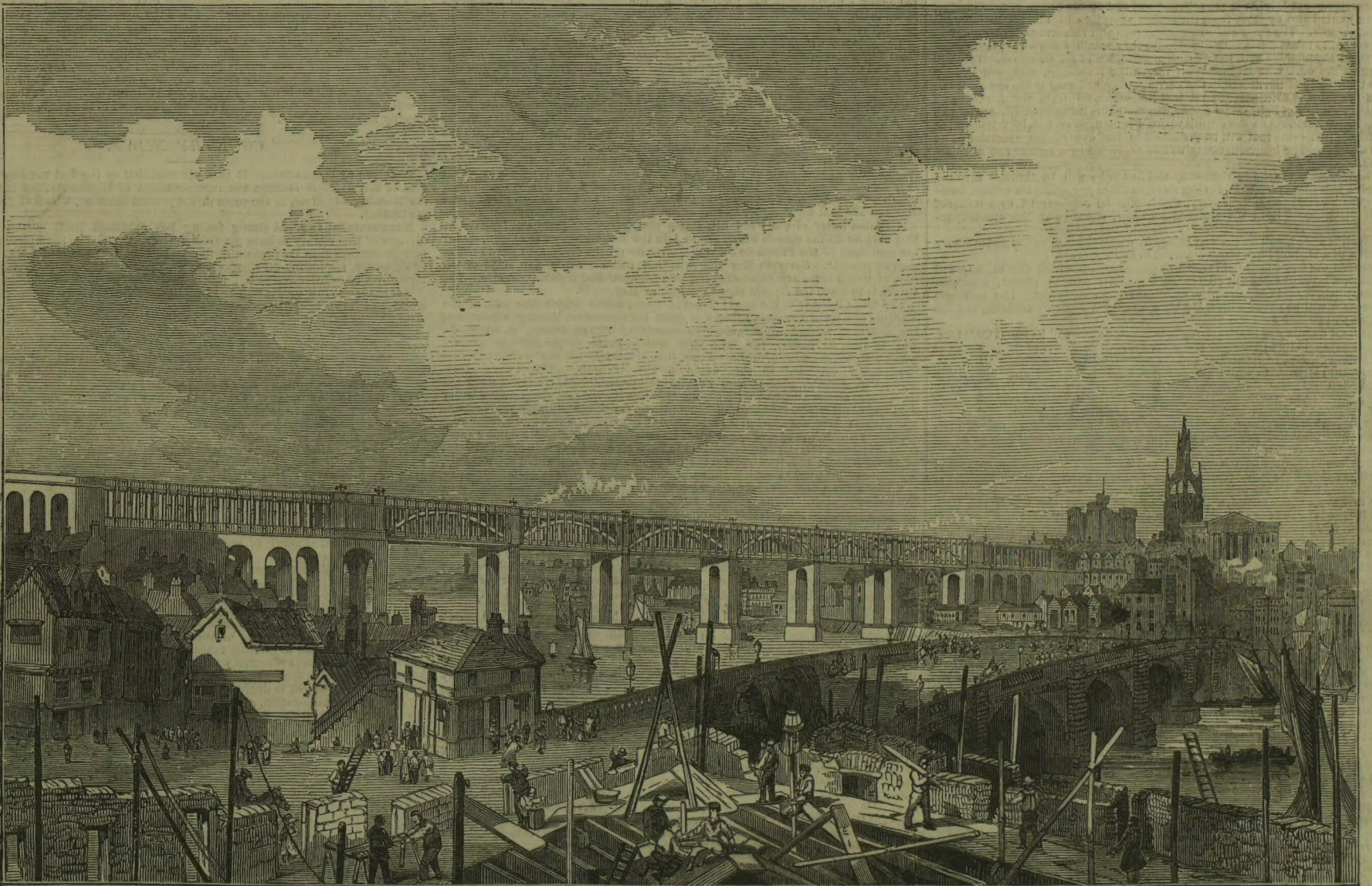
HE power that makes can unmake, and the Parliament-created sovereignty of the Poor-Law Commissioners may now be considered virtually abrogated. No matter in what altered shape their power seems to survive, it has received a blow from which it will never recover; and, with it, the principle of centralization, never popular, has, after the most extensive trial it ever received, been visited with something like condemnation. Whether the personal conduct of the Commissioners has brought this about, or whether it was the tendency of the law itself to break down, is not yet settled. Many persons believe that, better administered, the system would have answered; others contend that had a Howard himself been entrusted with such powers, he could not but have used them harshly, from mere ignorance of men and things in different localities. Our own belief is that the Poor-Law Commissioners were guilty of singular mismanagement in most of their proceedings, as if they were destitute of all knowledge of the world. They had a most unfortunate facility of offending those they were appointed to direct; they got their official deputies into difficulties, and then abandoned them without scruple; in many cases of local management, they first defied public opinion, then tried to stifle it, and at last succumbed, as if frightened at the storm they raised—doing that finally by apparent compulsion which they should have done at first by free-will.

It might be thought that the management of the pauperism of a country could never be an office that would awaken pride. The regulating a Dietary, numbering the quarts of gruel and ounces of bread of a pauper's subsistence, with all the sordid details of work-house life, appears in itself rather a humiliating function—the dirty

work of the lowest department of a State. Yet, there was not a Government office that exhibited more superciliousness and disregard of the feelings of those who had to apply to it, as the records of many a Board of Guardians could prove. The dignity of Commissioners disguised the undignified nature of the business, and concealed, also, the fact that the great mass of the public had no belief in their utility, but thought, on the contrary, that three highly-paid officers, to act as dampers on the superfluous liberality of parish overseers, were not very necessary. The tendency of parishes is not to err on the side of liberality in expenditure; and, the pinching, and starving, and getting rid of the poor, by the relief officers under both systems, old and new, required no encouragement from a Central Board. But there were such things as abuses—peculation, and misuse of funds, and so forth, which the Commissioners were to put an end to: if people paid the slightest attention to the management of their own affairs, such abuses would be impossible; and in those parishes that are well-managed and independent, we believe those abuses are as carefully checked as in any under the Commission. At all events, no parish under a "local act" has afforded such revelations as the Union-house at Andover. The Commission was, in fact, an elaborate and expensive machinery for doing that which the people preferred doing for themselves: there was from the beginning a conviction in the public mind that the Board was unnecessary. The questions submitted to them were rarely beyond the reach of the local intellect, and might as well have been left to the Guardians themselves: nay, in nine cases out of ten it would have been much better, for they knew all the circumstances of the case, and the Commissioners could not. This was the feeling in the rural districts, and a very natural one. If there is anything that Englishmen hate more thoroughly than another, it is the multiplication of forms for doing what may as well be done at once and directly. It is edifying to see how an Englishman frets and growls himself into a fever over the endless formalities of German and Prussian official business when he comes in contact with it. He consigns all their *schreiberei* and

printed documents and forms to summary perdition, feeling always prompted to knock the nail on the head at a blow. Yet the mania for officially regulating ordinary and common things, when once indulged in, may be carried to an incredible excess. The directions and rules for a railway traveller in Germany are equal to a long Act of Parliament; and the Government cannot conceive that nine-tenths of what they provide for so carefully might be safely left to the common sense of the passengers themselves. Once give over a matter to official regulation, and the tendency is to overdo it. Something of this kind has happened with the Poor-Law Commission: whether the dietary of a workhouse should contain an ounce more or an ounce less of meat, and whether the dinner on such a day should be of pudding or soup, were matters that might be left to the Guardians, without requiring to be settled by a Board in London, through whole quires of official correspondence. So of other things: the impression produced of the Commission in half it did was that it was not necessary. This would have been felt had it conducted itself faultlessly; but it added to this impression the positive faults of being harsh, not a little imperative, and sometimes discourteous.

It was not till a late period that suspicions began to be entertained of its administrative capacity; it was not till the Committee of Inquiry sat on the proceedings connected with the Andover Union, that those suspicions were confirmed. And it was with no little surprise the revelations of that inquiry were received. It was hardly considered possible that such a forgetfulness of the law could have occurred in the very centre of its power, and among those who were its interpreters. Those who were daily consulted on points springing out of the Act, were habitually disregarding the authority that created them. As a contemporary observes:—"When the complex nature of the old Poor Law abuses, which had so long baffled the attempts of Parliament to correct them, suggested the propriety of creating for the purpose a powerful central agency, it was natural and legitimate to argue that such an agency might be safely employed in a



THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, BUILDING AT NEWCASTLE.—FROM A PICTURE BY MR. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

country where the character of public men stands so high, and where the controlling power of public opinion is so great as it is in England. It was fair to expect that the conduct of Commissioners invested with high powers would be distinguished by the same punctilious observance of the Law, the same exactness in the details of business, the same tone of humanity and courtesy, and the same respect for the rights of others, to which we are accustomed in Judges and Ministers of State." All these fair expectations, however, have been deceived, and by the reluctant testimony of a friend of the system; there have been instead, "habitual violations of the express provisions of an Act of Parliament, harshness and insolence of tone towards the public, and unrelenting severity in crushing individuals personally obnoxious," "results which might be supposed as little to be apprehended in the present age as bribery in the Court of Queen's Bench, or high treason in the Home-Office."

The remodelling the Commission is a virtual condemnation of it; but the system that has been created appears to render some central control necessary; the principle of that central authority is, however, weakened. And, in truth, the management of the pauperism of the country, varying as that destitution does, in its causes and effects, in almost every district, does not seem capable of being brought under one uniform system. The enforcing one code of regulations on all, must create hardship in those places for which they are unsuited; if it is said that the central power will be guided in its decision by the opinion of those conversant with the locality, what is this but acknowledging the unfitness of the central power, and its dependence on the local interests? And if it is, at last, the local opinion that decides, why not give it the direct management, instead of forcing it to reach its own sphere of action by passing through a distant, and not well instructed Board? England has really many centres; the north and the south are almost as distinct in character as two nations, and, from natural circumstances, will remain so. And if there is any matter of Government in which centralization is less necessary than another, it is certainly the administration of the Poor Law. When the law of settlement is simplified, it will be still less necessary than now; an innate conviction of this is at the bottom of the failure of the Poor Law Commission.

THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NOW IN PROGRESS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(From a Picture by Mr. Carmichael.)

The prefixed Engraving represents an intended structure, which promises to surpass the numerous extraordinary works already called up by the railway genius. This gigantic undertaking is the project of Mr. Hudson, for the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company; and the name of Robert Stephenson as engineer, conveys assurance that the work is in able hands. Mr. T. E. Harrison is assistant engineer. The contract for mason work, which was let for £192,500—viz., £97,000 for the bridge, £86,000 for the viaduct in Newcastle, and £9,500 for the viaduct in Gateshead—has been undertaken by Messrs. Rush and Lawton and Messrs. Wilson and Gibson. Messrs. Hawks and Crawshaw are the contractors for the iron work.

We quote the accompanying details of the designs from the *Sunderland and Durham County Herald*, March 19, 1847:—

"The bridge will extend from the Castle Garth on the north to the high ground on the south side of the river. The approach on the south side will commence on the York and Newcastle Railway.

"There will be two roadways; one on a level with the Castle Garth, for carriages and foot-passengers; and the other, at an elevation of 22 feet above it, with three lines of railway for locomotives. The carriage road will be 1380 feet in length on a straight line, and the locomotive way will be immediately above, with the exception of a space at each end; the locomotive line diverging at a point about 270 feet from each end; to the west, on the north side, to run into a general station to be built at the Forth, a piece of open ground on the western side of the town; and to the east, on the south side, to form a junction with the main line southward. These diverging portions of the locomotive-way will be supported on a handsome colonnade, each consisting of twenty metal pillars, which will give to the entire structure a magnificent finish.

"The bridge itself will consist of six river arches, with four land arches on each side—the former 124ft. 10in., and the latter 36ft. 3in.; span; the land arches diminishing in altitude from the foundation upwards, corresponding with the steep bank of the river basin. These arches will be supported on piers of solid masonry, and will be constructed of cast-iron. The piers will be 48ft. by 16ft. 6in. in thickness, and in extreme height 131ft. from the foundation, having an opening in the centre through each. These piers will be built on piles piercing the bed of the river, about 50ft. on the north side, and 20ft. on the south side.

"The roadway for carriages and foot passengers will be 85ft. above the level of high-water mark, suspended by rods of cast-iron arches, springing from the piers to the carriage-road level, and the railroad will rest on the crown of these arches, being supported also by stays from the arches at points of the spaces between each suspension. The stays and suspending rods will be surrounded by a covering of metal, to take off the wiry appearance they would otherwise present, and make them harmonious with the general appearance of the structure. This will strengthen the work without materially increasing its weight, and will greatly add to the beauty of the design. The carriage-way will occupy the centre of the lower bridge, being 20ft. wide, and it will be separated from the footpaths on each side by a row of light metal pillars, the footpaths being each 6ft. wide, with handsome balustrading on the outside about 4ft. high, so as not to intercept the magnificent panorama that will be presented to the eye of the spectator as he passes along it. The locomotive-way will be protected by a similar row of balustrading.

"The approaches to the carriage-way and footpaths will be through a grand triumphal entrance on each side of the river, in three proportionate arches, forming a splendid mass of solid masonry, which will be surmounted by a statue of George Stephenson, Esq., the eminent engineer, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"This, it is stated, will be the first bridge in which the suspension and ordinary principles of a viaduct have been combined in one structure.

"Between the two courses of three-inch plank, on which the railway will be formed, a layer of thick felt (Borradaile's patent) will be placed, saturated with tar, pitch, &c., to render the floor perfectly water-tight. The carriage-road beneath will be paved with wood blocks, or by a layer of asphalt, and the footpaths will be laid with plank.

"The total quantity of iron entering into the structure will be about 6000 tons.

"The cost, including ironwork, masonry, &c., but exclusive of the purchase of lands, buildings, &c., in Newcastle and Gateshead, will exceed £300,000.

The general station, to which allusion has been made, will amalgamate the termini of all the great lines of railway traversing the district. North, South, East, and West; and it is calculated that at least 160 trains will arrive and depart daily. Some idea of its proportions may be gathered from the fact, that it will occupy eleven acres of ground, and will afford about 2500 running feet of platform for the arrival and departure of passengers, the superficial extent of the platform being about an acre!

In October, 1845, workmen were employed in boring for the foundations of the Bridge; they were carried down to the rock, and an excellent foundation has been obtained both for the piers and abutments.

The first stone of the intended elevated line of railway, by which the High Level Bridge is to be connected with the proposed station at the Forth, was laid on Tuesday, January 12th, 1847, near the end of the Postern which adjoins Westgate-street, close to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of England. On the following Thursday, the Bridge works were laid out, and the masonry proceeded with.

Various projects for connecting the higher parts of Newcastle and Gateshead, have appeared since the year 1834; but, Mr. Hudson's design comprises a two-fold object—the construction of such a Bridge as may accommodate Newcastle and Gateshead, whilst it answers, at the same time, for the purposes of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway then formed, and the Newcastle and Berwick Railway then projected.

Negotiations were proceeded with relative to this matter; long discussions took place in the Town Councils of Newcastle and Gateshead; and, as it was of the utmost importance to Mr. Hudson and the Newcastle and Darlington Company, of which he was Chairman, to obtain the assent of the inhabitants of Newcastle and their representatives to the Newcastle and Berwick scheme, which was then opposed by Lord Howick (now Earl Grey) and the Northumberland Company, who had a rival line, the "Railway King" pledged himself to introduce a compulsory clause in his bill for the erection of a High Level Bridge, and on this pledge he received the hearty support of the town, and was thereby enabled to defeat the project of his noble opponent.

The following is the clause referred to, as passed by Parliament:

And be it enacted, that the Company hereby incorporated shall commence the works of the said bridge, by this Act authorised to be made, within nine months after the passing of this Act, and shall proceed with such new works with all reasonable dispatch; and unless the said Company shall so commence and proceed with such works, the right of the Company to demand tolls for the use of the railway hereby authorised to be made, or any part thereof, shall cease; and in case the said bridge and roadway shall not be completed and opened for the passage, not only of the said railway, but also of passengers, horses, cattle, and carriages, within four years after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, in case they shall see fit, to complete the said bridge, and to recover from time to time against the said Company, in a summary way, as penalties are recoverable under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, all and every such sum and sums of money as they shall expend in the completion of the said bridge.

The Royal assent was given to the Act on the 31st of July, 1845. The four years, therefore, will expire on the 31st of July, 1849.

The capital picture from which the accompanying Engraving was copied, has recently been painted for Mr. Hudson: the size of the painting is 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches. It is a repetition, varied, however, in effect and in the ar-

range of the foreground, of a picture painted by the same artist for Mr. R. Stephenson, the Engineer. Mr. Carmichael, the painter, has recently settled in London, after having acquired in the North of England a great reputation for the truth and artistic excellence of his works, especially marine subjects.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The very essence of all things in France is vicissitude. Already are the arrangements as regards the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's undergoing doubts, and at all events procrastination. Count de St. Aulaire will not return at least for a month; then he must, of course, take a formal and becoming adieu of Queen Victoria and all his friends in England. Your session of Parliament being this year destined to be very short, the Duke de Broglie will scarce have time to arrive before the end of the political season; which, unless any great unforeseen event occurs in Europe, will not return again until January, 1848.

When the Duke de Broglie resides at your Court, the English ladies will not require to visit Paris to inspect the feminine fashions of the day. The Countess d'Hauville, his beautiful daughter, is the most elegant woman in Paris, with a touch of the blue stocking carved off the *parfum du haut monde*, and her costume reflects in the most refined manner the chameleon changes of that Proteus fashion. She will do the honours of the Duke's house, whilst her husband attends to his duties Parliamentary and literary; for he is an amateur writer in the political part of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He is at present a Member of the Chamber of Deputies; but, being very deaf, he is desirous to do something *marquant*, which may justify his translation and apotheosis in the Chamber of Peers, where the senators may be said rather to write than to talk at each other. M. d'Hauville belongs to a party which has lately arisen in the Chamber of Deputies, in imitation of one that exists in your House of Commons—"Young France," after the exemplar of "Young England." It consists of twenty-five members, sometimes by sudden accession amounting to fifty—and led by that very cumulated functionary St. Marc Girardin, Metaphysician, Journalist, Professor of the University, &c. &c. They may justly boast of being as Utopian and impractical as the corresponding party in England, and give great hopes of affording here at least as much amusement to those who go about, not seeking, like the lion, whom they may devour, but, like the monkeys, whom they may laugh at. Except Sunday's horse-race in the Champ de Mars, an amusement as little adapted to the genius of the people as it is to the day on which it is held, Paris may be deemed more sombre than it has been for years. The foreigners who rejoice the hearts of our bourgeois, are all fitting away, or only pass strong on the wing, without giving impulse of novelty to the *haut monde*, or leaving feathers behind for the shopkeepers. Two visitors, we have, it is true—the one is Prince Frederic of Denmark; but things are too "rotten" in that state to allow his Royal Highness to show with any *éclat*, or attract any obsequiousness. The other immediate visitor is Bon Maza—the right-hand man of Abd-el-Kader, just taken prisoner in Algeria. Thanks to certain gifts of jugglery and legerdemain, joined to volubility, volatality and agility of all kinds extraordinary, he has raced to death in his pursuit, under the burning sun of his desert country, thousands of French soldiers. When our officers overtook him at last, they thought they had caught a Royal tiger; now they have him, they find he is only a cat.

FRANCE.

Nothing of particular moment has occurred in Paris during the week. The Ministry received a slight check in the Chamber on Monday. They desired to avoid discussion on the subject of slavery in the French colonies; but such fearful disclosures in regard to the system were made by M. de Lasteysie and M. Ledru Rollin, that, in spite of the opposition of the Minister of the Colonies, the petitions on the subject were referred to the President of the Council, the Minister of the Colonies, and the Minister of Justice, a proceeding which is almost equivalent to acceding to the request of the petitioners. The debate commenced last Saturday. Petitions in favour of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, without compensation to the slave proprietors, bearing 11,000 signatures, were presented to the Chamber. The ground on which this measure, or some modification of it, was urged upon the Legislature, was mainly the fact that the law of 1845, to provide measures for the gradual abolition of slavery, with the concurrence and co-operation of the colonial proprietors themselves, had been utterly ineffective, and rendered dormant through the bad faith of the slave owners and their obstinate resistance in carrying its provisions into effect. The Committee on the Petitions had agreed that they should be referred to the President of the Council, and the Minister of the Colonies, and the question was before the Chamber whether that recommendation of the Committee should be carried into effect. The Minister of the Colonies opposed the recommendation of the committee.

The provincial French papers speak of an advance in the price of corn in some of the country towns, but in the markets about Paris, the price was decidedly lower. The *Débats* returns once more to its panic question, insisting that no matter how good the harvest may turn out, the necessities of life will, in all probability, be dear during the next year.

The Duke de Broglie, the new French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is to leave Paris in a few days for London. The Count de Jarnac does not continue in the office of first secretary. The Prince de Broglie (the Duke's eldest son), who is at present Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome, is appointed to the same post in London. It is said that the Count de Jarnac is to be appointed Minister at Munich, in the place of M. de Bourgoing, who is to retire from the public service.

On the 22d ult. Mr. O'Connell left Lyons for Valence, in a steamboat, accompanied by a physician of the former town. The learned gentleman was to sojourn in the south of France until he recovered strength enough to resume his journey to Rome.

The *Journal des Débats* of Sunday contains an important telegraph dispatch from Algiers, according to which the great mountain range of Kabylia or Jurjura had made submission, and become subject and tributary to France. According to the terms of the treaty the mountaineers engage to bring tribute twice a year to Algiers. No enemy of France will be received in the mountains. All Europeans shall be allowed to travel without being molested, the roads being kept free and secure. On the other hand, the Governor General engages that so long as these conditions are observed no French troops shall be marched into the country. This vast country forms a triangle, of which the base extends from Dellys to Bougie, upon the Mediterranean, the top being the Setif, Bougie, and Gigelli; the natural ports of the Setif are now freed from the blockade in which they were held for fifteen years. The Jurjura is said to be rich in iron mines, which will henceforth be opened to French engineers. The *Débats* gives great credit to Marshal Bugeaud for having effected so important a treaty.

A Toulon letter of the 22nd ult. states that orders had just been received at that port for all the vessels which are to join the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and now off the Hyeres, to put to sea as soon as possible. Early in May the squadron will consist of five ships of the line, of which three are three-deckers, two frigates, and a steam corvette. The Prince is to leave the Hyeres about the 10th of May.

The first Chamber of the Royal Court of Paris, before which the case of the Marquis of Hertford against Suisse was again introduced on Monday, condemned the latter to refund to the Marquis a sum of 77,710 francs, of which he was unable to justify the gift, but which evidently formed the complement, with the 44,250 francs already adjudicated, of the 121,960 francs in coupons deposited in the desk of the Marquis. The Court considered that serious, precise, and convincing presumptions resulted from the importance of the alleged gift; from the facility with which Suisse entered every day, and at all hours, the apartment in which the desk containing those coupons was placed; from the affectation of Suisse declaring that he was labouring under pecuniary difficulties at a moment when he possessed upwards of 120,000 francs; from his having secretly sent to bankers in Paris detached coupons to the amount of 44,250 francs; and, finally, from the 121,960 francs, or amount of the coupons, having been kept in the same drawer with the debentures on the State.

"There was a double family *fête* celebrated on Monday at the Tuileries," says the *Constitutionnel*. "The Queen, being born on the 26th of April, 1782, entered her 66th year, and the Duchess d'Angoulême, born on the 26th of April, 1822, her 26th year. On Tuesday, Queen Maria Christina, Duchess of Rianzares and Montmerot, entered her 42d year, having been born on the 27th of April, 1806."

The Paris journals of Wednesday that took place in the Chamber of Deputies and commenting upon a discussion that took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, respecting the secret funds. The Ministerial project for granting them was passed by an immense majority, there being 220 for, and 56 against it.

SPAIN.

Our latest letters from Madrid state that General Narvaez has made a formal communication to the Senate that he should be compelled to absent himself from its sittings, having been appointed Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries.

A bill has been presented by the Government to empower it to call on any senator to perform any civil or military service; and that in the event of any senator refusing, he should be liable to be prosecuted for such disobedience. The bill was referred to a Committee to report on it.

The *Espanol* states that it was at the express desire of the King that General Serrano had been recalled to Madrid.

The Madrid papers say that the Queen and her husband had become formally reconciled, and had on the 19th ult. promenade in public. A rumour of further Ministerial changes had gained strength, and the probability of Senor Olozaga being called upon to form a Ministry was among the conjectures of the day. Salamanca's projects are not much approved of by the Committee of Finance.

Private letters from Madrid state confidently that orders had been given to the Spanish troops on the frontier to enter Portugal. Some battalions of infantry, two companies of engineers, and a battery of artillery, marched from Madrid on the 19th ult., taking the road to Portugal.

A courier had been despatched to Lisbon, carrying the official announcement of the intervention of the Government of Spain in the affairs of Portugal.

Accounts from Badajoz of the 17th ult., announce that the Spanish army on the frontiers of Portugal, consisting of between 6000 and 7000 men, were every moment expecting orders to march to the assistance of the Queen of Portugal. The insurgents, it was said, were determined to insist on the abdication of the Queen, and on the establishment of a Regency to govern in the name of her son.

On the 20th ult. his Majesty received all the members of the Cabinet, for the first time during the previous fortnight. General Serrano had returned to Madrid. It was believed that General Santiago Mendez Vigo would be appointed Captain-General of Galicia. General Loygorri, Count of Vista Hermosa, was to have obtained the command of the corps of observation on the frontiers of Portugal; but General Manuel Concha, having returned to Madrid, was to be con-

tinued at the head of that army. It was again reported that the Cortes would be adjourned or dissolved.

PORTUGAL.

We have received accounts from Lisbon, of the 20th ult., which, however, are of a contradictory character. According to some of the letters, the Queen had determined to agree to a change of Ministry, as the Ministry decided to reject the terms of negotiation offered by Sir H. Seymour. Some English sailors had been landed to protect the Queen.

No action of importance had taken place, but the whole of the Queen's troops on the south of the Tagus, with the exception of 600 men, who, with General Schwalback, have shut themselves up in the fortress of Elvas, have recrossed to the north, and fairly abandoned all Alentejo and Algarve to the Patuleas. The force of Count de Mello (the insurgent General) was joined on the 17th ult. by Viscount Sa da Bandeira, with 1500 men, and the two together mustered up wards of 5000 well drilled and well armed volunteers, with nine field pieces and about 300 cavalry. The main body of the insurgents was at St. Ubes, with an advanced post on the hill of Palmella, which commands all the surrounding country, and the old castle of which they have virtualised, and put in a formidable state of defence. The Patuleas have other forces at Evora, Portalegre, Narnao, Faro, and Lagos, and, in fact, are masters of the whole country beyond the Tagus.

An insurrection had again broken out among the peasantry in the district of Cintra, and from thence all the way to Torres Vedras.

The *Journal des Débats* contains the following version of the state of affairs, but it is believed in well-informed quarters that there are some inaccuracies in the account. The *Débats* anticipates the probable termination of the civil war, through the co-operation of England, France, and Spain, according to the terms of the Quadruple Alliance, as invoked by the Queen of Portugal. The Queen, it says, offers a complete amnesty, the re-establishment of the Charter, the convocation of the Cortes, with a mixed Ministry composed of the moderate men of both parties. A portion of the crews of two British ships, of a French brig, and Spanish corvette, had been disembarked in order to protect the Queen as well as the capital. Upon the 12th, the left bank of the Tagus had been invaded by Count Mello, who had entered Istubal and seized on Palmella, from which he had driven General Abrea, who had taken shelter in the fortress of Almala, within half a league of Lisbon, on the right bank. The *Canopus* was moored opposite the Place du Commerce. The *Sidon* had arrived on the 11th. There was no doubt felt that the insurgents would accept the offered terms.

PRUSSIA.

According to accounts from Berlin of the 23d ult., the Second Order of the States received on that day communication of the reply of the King to the Address presented to his Majesty by the eight Marshals on the 21st. The King thanked the Diet for their frank and loyal conduct, and promised to convocate them again in four years. The reply was read by M. de Rochow, and several deputies reported that the King had said that he would convene the Assembly of the States every four years.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 24th ult., announces that, on the previous day, there were some disturbances in Berlin. Tumultuous assemblages were formed in different quarters of the city, and the rioters proceeded to visit the different bakers' shops and to demand bread. The multitude formed so quickly, and attacked the bakers' shops so suddenly, that they succeeded in their object. During the afternoon the city was patrolled by detachments of troops, who succeeded in arresting the progress of the disturbances, without any resistance having been offered except in two quarters, nor were the military compelled to use their arms; 175 persons were arrested.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have received New York papers to the 9th ult. They contain a confused account of the taking of Vera Cruz, with a loss of 800 men by the assailants; but the credit of the story rests upon the statements of passengers in a mail-boat arrived at Washington, who say that "as they were leaving Charleston an agent came running down to the boat and hallooed to them that a vessel had just arrived with the intelligence."

We find by the papers that General Taylor's army was encamped on the late field of battle, and that General Taylor himself, at the head of 1000 horse, had arrived at Cerralvo in pursuit of General Urrea, and that the latter, hearing of General Taylor's approach, had fled with his force in the direction of Victoria, thus leaving open the communication between Camago and Monterey.

Santa Anna, it is stated, was in full retreat for San Luis Potosi. Many of the Mexicans who were taken prisoners, state that they had not eaten anything for three days previously to the battles, that the army of Santa Anna was in a state of utter destitution, and that unless he could get supplies in four days his army would disband, or that they must inevitably starve.

In despatches received from Monterey it was currently reported that Santa Anna had lost an arm, and had been shot in the hip; that Generals Ampudia, Mejia, and Ortiga, had been killed, and General Salas made prisoner.

According to the latest authentic advices from Vera Cruz, the line of investment having been completed, and all communications into the city landward cut off, General Scott had given the foreign residents notice to leave the town, and they had generally gone on board the foreign vessels of war off the port. Many citizens of Vera Cruz were in favour of an early capitulation, but the military violently opposed any movement of the kind. It was reported by the foreign residents, that several citizens had been shot for proposing the surrender. The firing from the city and castle was continued, but had, so far, been harmless.

Colonel Persifor F. Smith, with his Rifles, had had an engagement with a force of about 800 men from the city, and compelled them to retire, with a loss of about 25 killed and several wounded, and sustaining a loss of two or three privates killed and wounded.

Two French vessels had, however, succeeded in evading the blockade.

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, in a letter dated April 8th, says, "A merchant of this city has received a letter from his partner at Montgomery, Alabama, which states that just as the mail was leaving an express had arrived from New Orleans, which stated that 'General Scott has been killed, General Worth dangerously wounded, and the Alabama Regiment cut to pieces, before Vera Cruz!' The letter from Montgomery is dated April 2, and the New Orleans papers on the 30th say that the ship *Oregon* was below at that port, with three days' later advices from the Gulf. The above unfortunate intelligence, if true, might be her news. It is placarded at the *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Times*, and other bulletins in the streets of this city, and has created a deep sensation. I hope, however, that it is either exaggerated or incorrect. But at the same time it will be remembered that we first received the news of the battle of Buena Vista exactly in the same way."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOROUGH OF WOODSTOCK.—It is understood that on the first vacancy the Marquis of Blandford is to have the representation of Woodstock, on the Duke of Marlborough's interest, in the room of the present member, who will give way to his brother.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—A strong feeling has exhibited itself in the northern division of this county to have Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, for one of its representatives in Parliament at the next election. A requisition is in course of signature, requesting Sir George to offer himself. It has already received the signatures of numerous and influential persons.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWARK.—Lord John Manners has announced to the electors of Newark, that when the general election shall arrive, he shall not solicit a renewal of the trust confided to him in 1841. His Lordship, in his farewell address, says:—"On public grounds I would willingly solicit your suffrages again; nor is it owing to any political disagreement between us that I refrain from doing so, still less from a wish to represent any other constituency. The motive which induces my retirement forbids me to say more as to its cause." Mr. John Manners Sutton has offered himself as a candidate.

CELEBRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-DAY AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—The accustomed festivities in celebration of the Birth-day of Shakspeare, took place at Stratford-upon-Avon on Saturday. Although many parties came from a distance, there were, perhaps, fewer present than on some former occasions. There was also little public demonstration, save a peal of bells from the tower above the poet's last resting-place, and a banner floating above the Shakspeare Hall; everything was quiet, peaceful, and unpretending. There was no grand pageantry. The principal anniversary dinner was held in the evening, in the Shakspeare Hall; Charles H. Bracebridge, Esq., in the chair. Another dinner took place at the Falcon, a favourite "hostelry" amongst the old Shakspearians, and at which the Club was originally established. The party was a very merry one. It consisted of many of the most respectable tradesmen of Stratford and the neighbourhood.

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.—The stagnation of trade is producing great distress in Manchester. For several months past, more than 7000 factory hands have been wholly out of work, whilst upwards of 11,000 are working on an average little more than three days a week. A report issued by the directors of the town mission gives some shocking details of the misery and distress which its agents are hourly in the habit of encountering, and fever has begun to show itself, and is expected to increase rapidly with the warm weather. The work-house is full, and there is scarcely room even for those who go there but to die, having held back as long as possible from that feeling which disposes those hitherto unaccustomed to degradation to ask relief from the Board of Guardians. To increase accommodation, and to prevent, as much as possible, disease from spreading in the workhouse, the guardians have engaged a large separate building for those afflicted with fever.

CONFLAGRATION NEAR EXETER.—A fire broke out on Tuesday last, in the village of Stoke Canon, four miles from Exeter, which was not extinguished until upwards of 30 houses were destroyed; they were principally occupied by the families of the poor working men employed in that neighbourhood. The origin of the calamity is believed to have been entirely accidental.

TYPHUS FEVER AT ROCHEDALE.—Typhus fever is very prevalent in the low lodging-houses amongst the Irish at Rochdale, and deaths are occurring nearly every day. The inhabitants are becoming much alarmed, and not without occasion.

MORE POISONINGS IN ESSEX.—Another case of attempted poisoning was brought before the Magistrates, at Newport, Essex, on Monday. A poverty-stricken sempstress, named Daller, being out of employment, procured a quantity of laudanum, part of which she gave to her illegitimate child, and then swallowed the larger portion herself. Both mother and child lay under a hedge insensible all night, but, being found in the morning, medical aid was rendered, and neither died. The mother will, it is understood, be committed for trial for the attempt to murder.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT MIDDLEHAM.—The *Manchester Courier* states that yesterday week, while at exercise at Middleham, Sir John Gerard's mare Curiosity, and Mr. Johnstone's Little Nell, and one of the lads, were struck dead by a flash of lightning. The poor lad was "shivered to pieces, limb from limb."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ARMY SERVICE BILL.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Army Service Bill, which he supported on grounds similar to those adduced in its favour in the House of Commons. Earl Grey traced the various ameliorations which had been made in the position of soldiers, and remarked upon the diminution of corporal punishment. Fifty lashes now was the extent of the punishment that could be inflicted, but in the year 1825 a general court-martial sentenced a man to receive no less a punishment than 1900 lashes. Of that sentence no fewer than 1200 lashes were inflicted.

Viscount COMMERBERG opposed the bill, on the ground that it would impair the efficiency of the army, and deprive it of the services of old and experienced soldiers. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the bill, and gave his opinion that, regard being had to the advantages already incidental to the soldier's position, and to the additional rewards in store for him, it would not have the effect of depriving the army of the service of old and experienced soldiers. He hoped, although he was not one of those who were very sanguine in their expectations in this respect, that the operation of the bill would be to induce a superior class of men to enlist for the army, yet he was certain that it would conduce to no loss of experienced and valuable soldiers, for a good soldier, who had received a reward after a service of ten years, would, in his opinion, infallibly re-enlist. The noble Duke spoke of the advantages of old soldiers in these terms:—"I maintain that old soldiers are absolutely necessary to the very existence, even, of the army. (Cheers.) I will not direct any observations as to what ought to be the condition of the army when engaged in active service, because I am aware that it is unpalatable to a British House of Parliament to consider in time of peace what is necessary in a period of warfare. I, therefore, will refer only to the army in time of peace. I say that you must have the best disciplined troops in the army which you maintain for the service of the country. This country cannot exist without such a body in its service; and I earnestly entreat your Lordships to attend to that circumstance in dealing with this measure, and to take care that it shall not deprive the country of the services of old soldiers. (Cheers from the Opposition.) It is they who set the example, it is they who at all times put a stop to everything that is bad, and it is they upon whom you must rely for the performance of those services which are required from an army in time of peace as well as in war. (Hear, hear.) I must observe that, although this country has been under the protection of treaties of peace for thirty years and more, I have, during that time, had under my consideration military operations of great extent and importance, not only in the Mediterranean, but in North and South America, in South Africa, and all over Asia, nearly at the same time, and if you had not had the highest discipline and the best troops in the world, it would not have been possible for you to carry on those operations." The Duke of Wellington then urged the House to permit the bill to pass, when he was sure that the commanding officers, and he could answer for himself, would do their best to carry its provisions into effect.

Various objections were stated to the bill by the Duke of Richmond, Lord de Ros, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Brougham; the last-named noble Lord advising their Lordships to let the British army alone, and insisting upon it that the Duke of Wellington would never have proposed such a measure, as was manifest from the evidently reluctant support which he gave it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in supporting the bill, disclaimed the idea that the Government was disposed to incur any risk as to the efficiency of the army. Pacific was the policy of the present Government, and successful as had the late Government been in maintaining pacific relations with Europe, they were not the less persuaded that they were in circumstances, and at a time, which required that the character of our defences should be examined into, and that there was no justifiable reason for reducing the military power, but rather for adding to their strength. He thought this measure, by popularising the army, and by enlarging the field out of which it was recruited, rendered it a more valuable and efficient support to the country. If he had thought otherwise, he would have withdrawn his support from it.

Earl GREY, in his reply, said that, practically, men were not enlisted for life, at present, that they could leave at the end of twelve years, and that, therefore, it was unwise to keep up a system of enlistment which appeared to retain them for life.

On a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading	108
Against it	94
Majority for the second reading	14

The House sat till half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The second reading of the Lambeth and Westminster Suspension Bridge Bill was rejected on a division by 41 to 26.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES (SCOTLAND) BILLS.—The LORD ADVOCATE, in answer to Sir A. L. HAY, stated that it was not his intention to retain the clause in the Scotch Registration Bill which went to deprive schoolmasters of the power of holding the office of registrar or deputy-registrar under it. With regard to the Marriage Bill, he admitted that it imposed great restrictions, by allowing marriages only in one or other of two ways, either by solemnisation in the presence of a clergyman, or by registration; and with respect to the latter mode, then that both or at least one of the contracting parties should have been resident in the district in which the marriage was to be registered for a certain number of days, due notice having been given to the registrar of their intention to contract. One of the great objects of the bill was to put an end to Gretna Green marriages, which it would do, and if the operation of the measure should render it less likely that parties should marry by registration than before a clergyman, he did not think that such a result could be considered as objectionable.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN OF EDUCATION.

On moving the order of the day, LORD JOHN RUSSELL made an explanation relative to his late refusal to receive the deputation of the Roman Catholic Bishops; and requested the House to understand distinctly that it was not the intention of the Government to exclude Roman Catholics from the benefit of the national grants for Education. It would be necessary, however, to frame new minutes. It had been decided that persons in holy orders should not participate in the advantage of these grants, and that rule would apply to the Roman Catholic clergy, secular and regular; but the case of the lay brethren called Christian brethren would have to be considered with attention.

On the motion to receive the report of the Education grant resolution, Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved, as an amendment, that any minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, or other regulations which exclude Roman Catholics from participating in any grant of public money for purposes of Education, by requiring the use of the authorised version of the Scriptures in all schools so aided, are inexpedient, and should be rescinded. The hon. Baronet denied that he was hostile to the Government proposal, but said his sole object was to enable Roman Catholics to participate in the benefit of it. He adverted to the exalted position of a member of Parliament in these terms, noticing it as a reason why they should be cautious in the exercise of their functions,—"The 650 gentlemen who are members of this House constitute a body of men whose superior or equal as a body, I believe, cannot be found in this country or in the world. As a body, I believe, we are in advance of public opinion. From us the people chiefly acquire their political knowledge. We are their chosen leaders, and ought to be their instructors and teachers. Solemn and sacred duties, therefore, devolve upon us, and no duty more important than that of reproving the prejudices and correcting the errors of the people. (Cheers.) I consider that a seat in this assembly is the highest dignity and honour that can be bestowed upon an English gentleman, when it is obtained by an honest expression of sincere convictions and by a conscientious performance of duties. On the other hand, if it be obtained by paltry truckling to vile prejudices, it is a disgrace and a reproach to a man. It is true that we are on the eve of a general election. Let us not go before the people as craven cowards shrinking from a great question. Let us tell them our honest convictions; show them that we are in earnest by our votes; boldly meet them on the hustings; call upon them to ratify our conduct; and they will do so in the teeth of their prejudices." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. B. ESCOTT seconded the amendment.

Sir G. GREY considered the amendment superfluous after the declaration made by the Prime Minister; he therefore opposed it.

Sir R. INGILS charged Sir R. Peel with having outbid Lord John Russell for popularity. The right hon. Baronet, he said, was evidently more akin to the Liberals in that House than the noble Lord, and, he hoped, more than the noble Lord ever would be.

Sir R. PEEL answered the imputation of Sir R. Ingils thus:—"I cannot but think that my hon. friend would show more of true toleration if he would extend to others that principle which others are willing to apply to him, and give them also credit for having no other object in view, in expressing opinions which may differ from his own, than to promote the public interest, and to do justice between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. ('Hear, hear, and cheers.') My hon. friend imputes to me that my object, in delivering the opinions I expressed on Friday night, was to outbid the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell), and to attempt to conciliate the Roman Catholics, in order to obtain their support. Sir, I assure my hon. friend that he does me gross injustice. ('Hear, hear, and cheers.')—that I have no object whatever of a political kind in outbidding the noble Lord; and if I had any political object of a personal nature in view, I greatly doubt whether I should promote it by the expression of my opinion, that when you are revising and reconstituting a system of public education you should not exclude the Roman Catholic subjects of her Majesty from a participation in its advantages. (Hear, hear.) I think my hon. friend must have remembered the course I took with regard to the Maynooth Grant, and the opinions I then expressed—(hear, hear)—at some considerable risk of the loss of popular favour and of the loss of office; and he must have seen that there is between him and myself a total difference of opinion as to the principles involved in giving aid to the Roman Catholics for purposes of instruction. I do not believe that we are compromising our own faith by giving that instruction." (Hear, hear.) As to the charge that the present scheme would promote infidelity, Sir R. Peel said—"But as to infidelity, I say at once that I cannot believe, and I say it with all reverence, that that God who is the author of peace and the lover of concord,—who gave us his commandment that we should believe in the name of Jesus Christ and love one another,—I cannot believe, I say, that that Almighty God will think that we are fulfilling that commandment when we hate one another, and allow thousands and tens of thousands of children, who ought, whatever be their form of faith, to believe in the name of Jesus Christ, to pass through this mortal life, and to be launched into eternity, without having ever heard of the name of Jesus Christ;

for such is a true statement with respect to the present position of Education in some parts of this country. It would be much better for us to make allowances for the imperfections of human nature, and to permit each of us to act with the presumption that we are actuated by honest motives; and I doubt the justice, policy, or true tolerance of meeting the proceedings of those who may have been thrown out. So far from desiring to embarrass the noble Lord, or to take any course which would diminish the chances of success for that measure which he has proposed, I fully estimate all the difficulties by which he is surrounded in bringing forward a measure even of this limited extent." (Hear, hear.) The right hon. Bart. urged Sir W. Molesworth not to press his proposition.

The result of the debate, on a division, was—	
For the Grant of £100,000	203
For Sir W. Molesworth's proposal	22
Majority against Sir W. Molesworth	181

The report of the Education Grant resolution was then received.

LOAN FOR IRISH RAILWAYS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering a resolution for the granting of a loan for Irish railways. He said that he did not propose to advance money to any railway companies which were not in a condition to borrow, nor did he desire to depart from any principle on which such loans were usually made. The loans proposed to be given were to be furnished to such companies as had paid up 50 per cent. of their capital, and were thereby in a legal condition to borrow. It would be of great advantage to Ireland, at present, to make such loans to a limited extent, as a substitute for employment which might otherwise have had to be given on the relief works. The loans now proposed were to be made to three companies: the first, the Great South-Western Railway Company, the capital of which was £2,600,000, £1,400,000 of which had been already paid up, and to which it was proposed to advance £300,000, in five or six instalments, between this and the month of November; the second, the Waterford and Kilkenny Company, to which it was proposed to advance £33,000; and the third, the Dublin and Drogheda, to which £36,000 were proposed to be advanced. For this purpose, he proposed to place at the disposal of the Loan Commissioners the sum of £620,000, which was to be advanced at five per cent. He then stated the reduction of expenditure which had taken place on the relief works in Ireland, amounting to £400,000, as compared with the expenditure in March, which amounted to about one million, whereas the expenditure of April was reduced to £600,000. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the sum alluded to be placed for the purpose stated at the disposal of the Loan Commissioners.

Mr. HUME said that, in the present state of the money market, such loans should not be made.

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have required a larger sum.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he would divide the House against the grant upon every stage of its progress.

Lord G. BENTINCK said he had more joy in one repentant sinner than he had in the 118 who had not gone astray, regarding, as he did, the present proposition as the first instalment of his own plan, for the advance of £16,000,000 for a similar purpose.

After some observations from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, tending to allay the fears in the monetary world,

Sir J. GRAHAM suggested that they should report progress, which was agreed to, after some remarks from Mr. HUDSON and Mr. T. BARING, who said that the cause of the difficulties in the money market had not been at all touched upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. J. A. SMITH took the same view of the subject as Mr. Baring, and did not think the observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer likely to remove the want of confidence which prevailed to a very great extent in the public mind.

The debate was then adjourned, and the House broke up about half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business to-day was of a mere formal character, and the sitting was a very short one.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Fever (Ireland) Bill, and some private bills.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PROPOSAL FOR A DECIMAL CURRENCY.—Dr. BOWRING moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, requesting that she will be graciously pleased to authorise the issue of coins representing the value of two shillings, being the tenth of the value of a pound sterling, and two pence and two-fifths, being the hundredth part of a pound sterling; such coins to be called Queens and Victorias, or any other name which to her Majesty may seem meet.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was of opinion that the prejudices of the people were too strong in favour of the present system of currency to permit at once the adoption of a decimal system in its room. He had, however, no objection to striking off a two-shilling piece, which might accustom the public to the gradual introduction of the system.—After a short conversation, Dr. BOWRING withdrew his motion, satisfied with the assurance given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE STATE OF GREECE.—LORD JOHN MANNERS endeavoured to enlist the sympathy of the House towards Greece. He commenced by alluding to the great expectations entertained by Europe of the future condition of the country at the time when the Allied Powers emancipated it from the domination of the Turks, and appealed to their indulgence whilst he briefly traced its condition at present. In 1832, when the King of Bavaria accepted the throne of Greece for his younger son, he stipulated that a constitution should be granted to that country; that France, Russia, and England should each advance to it a loan of £800,000; and that the interest upon it should be paid by instalments out of the first proceeds of the Greek Exchequer. Eleven years passed away without any constitution having been granted to the Greeks, and without any interest having been paid on the loan to the Allied Powers. On the part of Russia and England energetic remonstrances had been addressed to the Greek Government for the purpose of obtaining the fulfilment of the stipulations made with the King of Bavaria; and the remonstrance of Count Nesselrode, in 1843, was so ably drawn up, that he felt it his duty to read it to the House. Having read that document he proceeded to state that at that period the Greek people, worn out by the non-fulfilment of the stipulations made for their advantage, rose as one man, and, by a bloodless revolution, succeeded in obtaining the fulfilment of that stipulation which gave them a constitution. The intelligence of that revolution was received with delight by universal Europe, and a belief was naturally entertained that the affairs and government of Greece would be conducted for the future on the principles which the Ministers of the King proposed to act upon. But, ever since the relinquishment of office by M. Mavrocordato in 1844, the condition of Greece had become quite as bad as before; and the extortion which was still practised on the inhabitants of that country, and the acts of violence committed upon their lives and persons, were sufficient proof that the expectations of Europe had not been fulfilled any more than those of Greece. He then proceeded to show that by the connivance of the Government of Greece in some cases, and by its active co-operation in others, acts of the greatest violence and extortion had been perpetrated on its subjects—that its finances had been most lamentably mismanaged—that its constitution had been most grossly violated; and that by the open interference of France in the political management of the country, Greece had been reduced to a condition which must excite the astonishment and regret of the whole civilised world, and must lead to an unanimous expression of indignation and sorrow on the part of the British House of Commons. He was proceeding to denounce the unhappy influence exercised by France over the destinies of Greece, when an hon. Member observed that there were not 40 members present. The SPEAKER having counted the House, and ascertained that such was the case, an adjournment took place at a quarter before eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS BILL.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved the second reading of the Juvenile Offenders Bill. Mr. ROEBUCK opposed the bill as an infringement upon the principle of trial by jury, and as giving far too much power to fox-hunting magistrates. He therefore moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. G. BANKES expressed his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill; but, unless materially altered, he would oppose it in its subsequent stages.

Sir G. GREY also supported the motion for a second reading, because he was favourable to the principle of the bill; but he would reserve his right to object to its details, many of which he greatly disapproved of. This question had been for some time under the consideration of the Government, but he did not think it probable that they would be enabled to bring forward a measure on the subject this session.

Mr. LAW was of opinion that it was impossible for any private member to legislate successfully upon so difficult a subject.

Mr. DENISON objected to any measure which went to confer additional powers upon magistrates, too many of whom were incompetent to exercise their present duties without legal assistance.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said it was absolutely necessary that something should be done in order to save juvenile offenders from the contamination of a gaol, and he, therefore, hoped the House would sanction the second reading of the bill.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he would vote for the second reading, because he agreed in the principle of the bill; but he entertained strong objections to several of its provisions.

The bill was supported by Mr. Packe, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Palmer, Mr. T. Egerston, and Mr. Frotheroe; and opposed by Mr. Henley and Mr. B. ESCOTT.

The House then divided, and the amendment of Mr. Roebuck was negatived by a majority of 75 to 23.

The bill was, therefore, read a second time.

The second reading of the Rating of Tenements Bill led to considerable discussion and a division, the result of which was that the bill was defeated by a majority of 89 to 71.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the Tenants (Ireland) bill, but some objection having been manifested, the further progress of the bill was delayed till Wednesday next.

The House, which met at twelve o'clock, adjourned at five o'clock in the afternoon.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Poor-Law Bill for Ireland, and, in doing so, said he felt that he was inviting their Lordships to follow him in a path beset with difficulties and with danger. He was aware that in taking measures for the relief of a people on whom a calamity had fallen with a degree of unusual intensity that they had to provide, not only for human

improvidence, but against the consequences of an awful dispensation of Divine Providence, and if they reached the post which they sought to attain, they must reach it by a course beset by rocks and encumbered by shoals. The only ground upon which he had to ask their Lordships' assent to this measure was, that it was an important and indispensable palliative of the evils existing in that country. The present bill was not a bill conferring a general, indiscriminate, and permanent right to out-door relief in Ireland. If such were the case, he should be the last person in the House to propose to their Lordships the adoption of the measure, because he believed that a measure of that nature would be fatal to the property, and, above all, to the character of the people of that country. (Hear, hear.) The immediate effect of such a measure would be to diminish the number and amount of the producers, already too small, and to increase the number and amount of the consumers, already too large, and it would tend also to destroy the relations which exist in the country between landlord and tenant, and bring the country into such a state that nothing but evil would ensue.

Lord STANLEY gave a qualified support to the bill; but reserved some objections till the Committee.

After a long debate, the bill was read a second time; and their Lordships rose at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT FOR GALWAY.—On the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, a new writ was ordered for the county of Galway, in the room of T. B. Martin, Esq., deceased.

PROPERTY-TAX FOR IRELAND.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply for granting a sum for railways in Ireland, he should move certain resolutions for the imposition of a Property-tax in Ireland.

THE REVENUE.—Dr. BOWRING moved a long string of resolutions relating to the receipts and expenditure of the various departments of the Treasury. The hon. member stated that a sum exceeding seven millions sterling was annually expended in the different departments of the Government without being paid into her Majesty's Exchequer, or subjected to any preliminary parliamentary sanction or control.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the resolutions. He thought the question raised one of great national importance.—The resolutions, after some discussion, were withdrawn.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—Mr. HUME then moved for an inquiry into the state of the Navy since 1832, particularly as regards the building and repairs of ships. In the discussion that ensued, Sir J. GRAHAM defended the policy of the Admiralty, of which he was a member, and the motion was rejected by 66 to 13. The House adjourned at one o'clock.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A GLIMPSE OF CHESTER RACES.

The annual passage of horse-racing on the Roodee—until the occasion at which we took the glance hereinafter described—used to commence on the first Monday in May; a festival held as a high holiday by the good old city in general, and its watering-pots in particular—for so sure as the race week came round, the rain set in. This, to those unacquainted with all the facts, will appear hard; but, as the proverb says, "Circumstances govern cases." Chester possesses a privilege denied to other places—that of securing for its inhabitants a perfect independence of the sky influences. The pavements, or trottoirs, as the French say, are constructed out of the first floors of the respective streets; so that all who promenade then snap their fingers at the weather, and take their pleasure abroad—alike in storm or shine. The "Rows" are certainly the most rational and appropriate contrivances in all of air and exercise to be found in Great Britain. But they don't extend quite to the race-course; they only reach three parts of the Watergate-street, leaving the fourth to such odds in favour of a ducking as they run who venture out of doors in this kingdom—that is to say, 2 to 1 on it. One can't blame the weather for taking advantage of the only chance it has during the whole year; it is but natural; would any dweller in the Great Metropolis hesitate about making a similar bargain with the clerk of the climate? This season they anticipated the date of their meeting—adopting April as the period of its celebration, and they took Aquarius at unawares. Next year—but we won't cast its shadows before.

Till within the last half-dozen years or so, the characteristic of this meeting was the "melancholy and gentlemanlike." As the Trades' Cup grew in popularity it put off its gloom, however—if not both peculiarities; it is now politely called the most "eccentric" of all our racing rendezvous. Tuesday, the 27th ult., saw it put on the scene; but the first day ranks last, as relates to the sport. In keeping with the fashion of the day, new facilities were prepared for the comfort and convenience of the betting circle—to continue the courtesy of phrase. The Temple of Terpsichore at the Royal Hotel was transformed into a Temple of Mammon for the nonce—"to what base uses"—may come the muses! But the promise of sport was not on terms with the preparation for its welcome.

The field for the great event, it soon became evident, would be considerably under the estimate—formed in the market—and, of course, half, or the whole of it, was "made safe." "The entrance to the New Betting Room," the journals said, "was in Newgate-street." Who shall ask, "What's in a name?" Leaving the notice of the general racing to the returns given elsewhere, we come to the issue of particular account—the result of the great handicap. Wednesday was its auspicious anniversary—and, considering the style of weather common to Cup days on the Roodee, it was a very favourable sample. The attendance, nevertheless, was not as good as it was wont in less propitious seasons. Despite all the appliances our means so liberally provided, business was not brisk—the chief feature was an objection to allow Erin-go-Bragh to go, on the score that William Scott, his proprietor, was in arrears a £300 bet on the last Derby. This was overruled, however, by the Stewards. It would boot little to set down all the rumours, and reports, and surmises that were afloat; the actual state of the case was, that, when the field of twenty-nine came to the post, The Lamb was first favourite at 6 to 1; the same about Erin-go-bragh; 7 to 1 agst Mendicant; the same about Dulcet; and of the others quoted, St. Lawrence was at 25 to 1. The finish was a brilliant affair, St. Lawrence winning by a neck—another great day for Ireland. Mendicant was magnificently ridden by Butler, and her backers thought she had won—of course. Newcourt was third: the public would not believe this horse was in the form the stable declared—and with justice. . . . It has been a true April meeting—all cloud, and storm, and shine.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added; three-year-olds, 6st 4lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 9st 2lb; six and aged, 9st 6lb; winners, extra. Grosvenor Course.

Sir J. Gerard's Pantasa, 5 yrs	(E. Edwards) 1
Mr. Meiklam's Deloraine, 4 yrs	(Ryder) 2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque, 4 yrs	(Marlow) 3

Won easily by a length. Burlesque a bad third.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for two-year-olds; colts, 8st 6lb; fillies and geldings, 8st 3lb. Three quarters of a mile. (Twelve Subs.)

Mr. B. Green's Beverlac	(E. Edwards) 1
Colonel Anson's The Stinger	(F. Butler) 2
Mr. Osbaldeston's Buckstone	(Nat) 3

The favourite made all the running and won easily by a length. Run in 1 min. 24 sec.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for three-year-olds. Once round and a distance. (Eighteen Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Sagacity, 7st 13lb	(Marlow) 1
Mr. T. Dawson names c. St. Leon, 8st 2lb	(Cartwright) 2
Lord Chesterfield's Lady Lurewell, 7st 8lb	(Nat) 3

Won by half a length, Lady Lurewell a bad third.

WEDNESDAY.

The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 20 added. Cup Course. (Eight Subs.)

Sir J. Gerard's Pantasa, 5 yrs, 12st	(Owner) 1
Mr. F. Nicoll's Rowland, aged, 12st	(Owner) 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Pantasa. Won easily. Run in 5 minutes 12 seconds.

The TRADES CUP of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, &c. Two miles and a quarter.

Mr. Drinkald's St. Lawrence, aged, 7st 10lb	(Ford) 1
Mr. Gully's Mendicant, 4 yrs, 8st	(F. Butler) 2
Captain Pettat's Newcourt, aged, 7st 10lb	(Sly) 3

Betting at Starting.—6 to 1 agst The Lamb, 6 to 1 agst Erin-go-bragh, 7 to 1 agst Mendicant, 7 to 1 agst Dulcet, 12 to 1 agst Mickey Free, 15 to 1 agst Annandale, 20 to 1 agst Newcourt, 25 to 1 agst St. Lawrence, 30 to 1 agst Arthur, 50 to 1 agst Emigrant. Headsman carried 6lb over, and Clermont 10lb extra.

Won by half a neck. Newcourt third, Farthing Candle fourth, and Tom Tough fifth.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Thrice round.

Mr. Johnstone's Annandale, 5 yrs, 10st	(Marson) 1
Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs 7st 2lb	(Crouch) 2

Betting.—6 to 4 on Congress, who made strong play to the distance, where Annandale passed him, and won by two lengths.

Sixty Guineas (clear), the gift of the Members for the City. Heats, once round and a distance.

Mr. O'Brien's Emerald Isle, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	(Ryder) 1
Mr. Worley's Headsman, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb	(Sly) 2
Mr. Heap's Brown Fly, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb	(Arthur) 3
Mr. Meiklam's Susannah, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	(Marwood) 4

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The entries for the first match of the season, on Tuesday, the 11th of May, are as follows:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Belvidere	25	Right Hon. Lord A. Paget.
Ino	25	H. Gibson, Esq.
Prima Donna	25	Captain J. L. Ives.
Secret	25	J. W. Smith, Esq.
Fawn	25	James F. Selby, Esq.

SECOND CLASS.

Ranger	12	E. W. Roberts, Esq.
Whisper	12	T. Eveleigh, Esq.

The contest will be for three very handsome pieces of plate, two being for the first and second boats of the first class, and the remaining one for the winner of the second class. The course selected for the contest is from Erith down to Chapman-head, and back to Greenwich; but it will be borne in mind that, should there not be sufficient wind to enable the yachts to get down to Chapman-head, the Commodore may, in his discretion, shorten the distance.



SERENADE DES TAMBOURS, ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AT PARIS.

THE SERENADE DES TAMBOURS.

Our illustration represents one of the annual celebrations of the Fête du Roi (May 1), at Paris. The *locale* is the Courtyard of the Tuileries, within the iron railings which separate it from the Place du Carrousel. The Serenade takes place in the morning, beneath the windows of the central pavilion of the Palace: the assemblage of drummers is usually very great; and the effect of their music, played with wonderful precision, under the direction of the Tambour-Major, is electrifying; and notifies to the capital the commencement of the celebrations of the King's Natal Day.

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.

HER Majesty has just been graciously pleased, to apportion Pembroke Lodge, Richmond New Park, to Lord John Russell; and his Lordship will speedily take up his residence there.

"The Lodge" is a neat stone edifice; and its history is thus pleasantly told in one of Horace Walpole's letters to his friend, Sir Horace Mann:—

"Queen Anne had bestowed the rangership of Richmond New Park on her relations, the Hydes, for three lives, one of which was expired. King George, fond of shooting, bought out the term of the last Earl of Clarendon, and of his son, Lord Cornbury; and frequently shot there, having appointed my eldest

brother, Lord Walpole, ranger nominally, but my father in reality, who wished to hunt there once or twice a week. The park had run to great decay under the Hydes, nor was there any mansion better than the common lodges of the keepers. The King ordered a stone lodge, designed by Henry Earl of Pembroke, to be erected for himself; but merely as a banqueting-house, with a large eating-room, kitchen, and necessary offices, where he might dine after his sport. Sir Robert began another, of brick, for himself and the under-ranger, which, by degrees, he much enlarged, usually retiring thither from business, or rather, as he said himself, 'to do more business than he could in town, on Saturdays and Sundays.' On that edifice, on the thatched house, and other improvements, he laid out fourteen thousand pounds of his own money. In the meantime, he hired a small house for himself, on the hill without the park; and in that small tenement the King did him the honour of dining with him more than once after shooting. His Majesty, fond of private joviality, was pleased with punch after dinner, and indulged in it freely. The Duchess, alarmed at the advantage the Minister might make of the openness of the King's heart in these convivial unguarded hours, and at a crisis when she was conscious Sir Robert was apprised of her inimical machinations in favour of Bolingbroke, enjoined the few Germans who accompanied the King at those dinners to prevent his Majesty from drinking too freely. Her spies obeyed too punctually, and without any address. The King was offended, and silenced the tools by the coarsest epithets in the German language. He even, before his departure, ordered Sir Robert to have the stone lodge finished against his return—no symptom of a falling Minister, as has since been supposed Sir Robert then was, and that Lord Bolingbroke was to have replaced him, had the King lived to come back."

Horace Walpole forgets to tell us that it was during the rangership of Sir Ro-

bert that the permission, or rather right, to a free passage through the park was first contested, and the ladder-gates taken away from the entrances. The result of this rash and inconsiderate proceeding was an action at law against the Princess Amelia, which, after many delays, was tried at Kingston Assizes, before that upright judge, Sir Michael Foster.

The result of this suit is well known: ladder-gates were ordered to be put up at some of the entrances, which was done.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

April 24.

The following gentlemen of this University have been preferred, viz.:—The Rev. Francis Dyson, M.A., formerly Fellow of Merton College, Rector of North and South Tidworth, near Andover, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Honorary Canonry of Hurstbourne and Burbage, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Hurlock; the Rev. Charles G. Davies, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Vicar of Tewkesbury, to the Vicarage of Walton Cardiff, Gloucestershire (patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College), value £53, population 69; the Rev. E. W. Pears, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, has been appointed Chaplain to the labourers on the railway at Repton and Radipole, Dorset.

CAMBRIDGE.

April 24.

At the 8th Congregation, Robert Montgomery, M.A., and Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, were admitted *ad eundem*. CAIUS COLLEGE.—Alfred George Day, B.A., and John Hopwood Boardman, B.A., have been elected Fellows on the Persse foundations.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.—The vacant Bishopric of Sodor and Man will be conferred on the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Vicar of Battersea, and brother to the Earl of Auckland.

THE REV. HUGH M'NEILE.—The University of Dublin has just conferred the degrees of B.D. and D.D. on the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, Canon of Chester and Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool. It is said that this honour is meant more especially to mark the approbation of the University of Mr. M'Neile's last work "The Church of Christ and the Churches of Christ."

SCOTLAND.

SPINNING MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE, AT GLASGOW.—Last week, a fire broke out in the spinning and weaving works of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., at Mile-end, Glasgow. The building consisted of five flats, with attics, and the fire originated in the fourth flat of one of their mills, occupied as a card and picking room. Every effort was made by the workers to extinguish the flames, but the smoke became so dense and overpowering that their efforts proved quite ineffectual. The damage is estimated at £20,000, of which only a portion is insured. Three hundred individuals will be thrown out of employment by this disaster. There was also a fire in Washington-street, Glasgow. The total amount of property destroyed at the two fires, in Burnside Mill, Mile-end, and Washington-street, is estimated at £32,000.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN SCOTLAND.—The foreman of the section now forming near Abernethy of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, was a few days ago brought up before a justice of the peace in Perth, charged with a breach of the decorous observance of the Sabbath. The party was an Englishman, and only lately come to Scotland; and had caused six men to be employed on the previous morning on some preliminary work connected with laying the rails, which had been attended with considerable noise, had attracted a crowd of the villagers, and disturbed the parish minister at his morning studies. The case was established; but, in consequence of the alleged ignorance of the offender of the strictness with which the day is observed in Scotland, and that the work ordered was of a trifling nature, the fine was mitigated to 8s. and costs.

LEITH.—Leith still continues crowded with shipping, an unusually large number of foreign vessels giving variety to the scene. Grain, too, continues to be largely exported, 2000 quarters being named as the quantity despatched in four days, while within the same period about half the quantity came in coastwise. A number of Ayrshire cattle have also been shipped for Sweden.

BURIAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The body of Sir Walter Scott was brought home in the *Wellesley*, and is now on its way for interment in the grave of the author of "Waverley" in Dryburgh Abbey. Abbotsford does not, as was previously stated, pass at once to the son of Mr. Lockhart. Lady Scott, by her marriage settlement, has a life interest in the estate.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday in the Hanover-square Rooms, Henry Pownall, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The report showed the amount of subscriptions and donations to be £1,685, and the total expenditure £1,705. The fire-escape stations had been increased more by controlling these expenses than by an adequate increase of subscriptions. At the present time there are 22 stations between Brompton and Aldgate, but there are several intervening localities still unprovided. During the year 136 fires were attended by the conductors with their respective escapes, and by their means eleven persons were saved. The official and authenticated details of these cases having been read, several of the society's silver medals were presented, as well as testimonials on vellum and pecuniary rewards. Resolutions in behalf of the society were carried, including one of thanks to the chairman.



PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. P. SCROPE, M.P.

AMONG the earliest advocates of a real Poor Law for Ireland was Mr. P. Scrope; and of all its supporters he has certainly been the most zealous. The measure is now safe, except from a contemplated mutilation in the Lords; and its rapid progress during the later debates on it may be ascribed in some degree to the alarm occasioned by the influx of thousands of Irish paupers into our sea-ports, the natural consequence of one country affording them a legal security against perishing by hunger, which they have not in the other. Before the fact was thus strikingly illustrated, many English Members gave the Bill a doubting support; but no doubt or hesitation ever mingled with Mr. Scrope's advocacy of the measure; he always pointed out its necessity, and urged it on with a perseverance and pertinacity that almost created the impression of his being a man possessed of one idea. He is a proof, however, of how much earnestness can effect; events have seconded him, and the mockery of a Poor Law—which was all Ireland had before—is superseded by a system less jealously guarded, and more completely admitting the principle that the property of Ireland must provide for its poverty, not merely by relief—which is the direct effect of the Bill—but the more beneficial means of employment, which the Act will indirectly compel the landowners to furnish; the question is reduced to this—in which shape shall we pay, rates or wages? Before, they were under no obligation to pay at all.

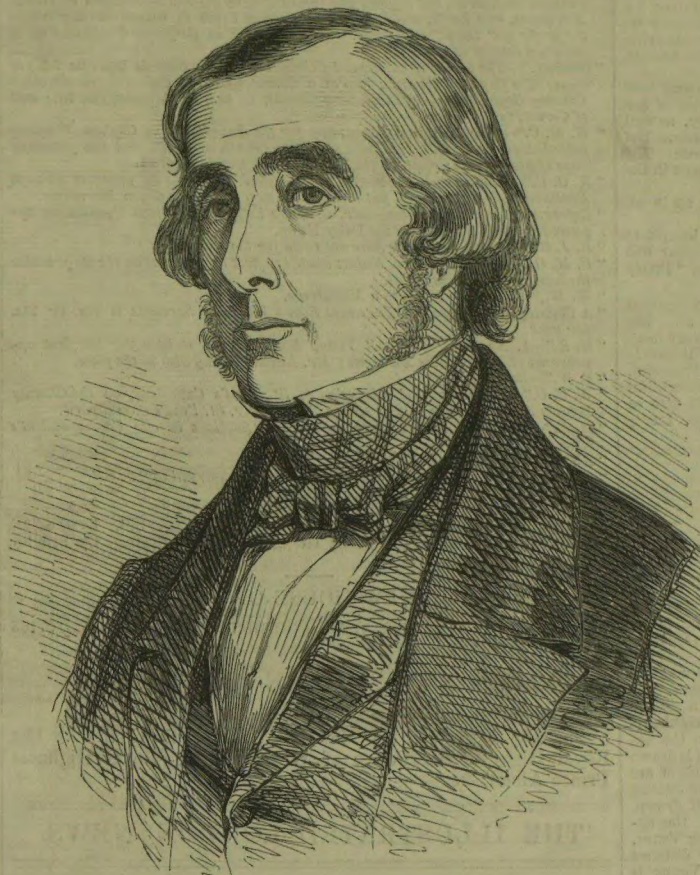
Mr. George Poulett Scrope, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., represents the Borough of Stroud; he is the second son of J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, who was Governor of Canada. He took the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of W. Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts. Mr. Scrope is a Liberal, and has constantly supported the Whig party. He is known to the literary and scientific world as a geologist, from his "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "Geology of Central France;" he has also written pamphlets on Banking, Currency, and the Poor Laws, and a "Life of Lord Sydenham." He is a frequent speaker in the House, more especially on questions connected with the Poor Laws; on Wednesday, he opposed the Rating of Tenements Bill. His style is clear and business-like, and on the Irish Poor Law question he brought to bear an immense mass of facts and statistics, which exhibited great industry and powers of arrangement. He has sat for Stroud since 1833.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

During the past week, choreography has been in the ascendant at Her Majesty's Theatre. The return of Cerito, while we retain all the remaining *dansesuses*, has given a splendour and brilliancy to the *troupe* of the ballet, which, even at this theatre, has been rarely, if ever, equalled. The fair Neapolitan and our other old-established favourite, Lucile Grahn, have now to contend with the daily-increasing popularity of the two new dancers, Rosati and Marie Taglioni; and, as they usually appear all four on the same night, the struggle for pre-eminence is amusing in itself, besides that it stimulates them to greater efforts, and presents much interest to those who take delight in observing the differences of style and the peculiarities of execution which characterise each of these *ballerines*. Cerito, enthusiastic, full of life and spirit, and gifted with astonishing muscular power—Lucile Grahn, vigorous and intellectual—Rosati, elegant and finished—the young Marie Taglioni, whose every movement is marvellous for its flexibility, grace, and poetry—present such a combination as can hardly fail to interest even those who are usually indifferent to the ballet.

It is so arranged that each *dansuse* appearing in turn, executes the step or which she is most celebrated; as, for example, Cerito in the "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées;" Rosati in the "Pas de Deux," with Perrot; Marie Taglioni in the "Pas de la Rosiere;" and Lucile Grahn in one invented by herself. The effect of these successive *pas* can hardly be imagined, and gives an interest to the ballet it never possessed before the adoption of this system. The famous "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées," the very music of which is identified with the remembrance of Cerito, has been given twice during the past week, and displays her peculiar gifts to the utmost. There is an enthusiasm, a joyousness in that flying step of hers, which carries the spectator along with it; it is the very perfection of that style of dancing. Another attraction was the "Pas de Deux" between Rosati and Marie Taglioni, given on Tuesday and Thursday. This *pas* displays that genius for combination and for grouping, which places Paul Taglioni at the very head of the list of ballet-masters. There is a poetry, a gracefulness of idea about the *pas*, and a comprehension of the peculiar gifts of each dancer, which have characterised, more or less, everything which he has given this year; and we must again congratulate the management of Her Majesty's Theatre on an acquisition of so much importance. Rosati was immensely applauded in this *pas*; the profusion of little steps, which she executes with inconceivable celerity and with exquisite neatness and grace, are really marvellous, and form an admirable contrast to the broader and more majestic style of Marie Taglioni. Rosati's was a very long and fatiguing "variation" (to use the technical term); and, although vehemently redemanded on Tuesday night, she was fully justified in refusing to repeat it. This *pas*, introduced into "Orithia," greatly enlivens this little ballet, the great merit of which, we think, consists in its beautiful grouping and dresses. The effect of the first scene is admirable, and Lucile Grahn looks



MR. G. POULETT SCROPE, M.P.

remarkably well in her amazon costume. So long and varied, however, is the list of choreographic performances, that it would be vain to attempt to dwell on everything which calls forth remark at the time.

The operas given during the past week have been the "Ellsir d'Amore," the "Due Foscari"—performed better than ever on Tuesday—and "I Puritani." Great is the charm which M^{me}. Castellan's grace, beauty, and feminine manner give to her performance of *Elvira*. If, owing to the influenza under which she has been labouring, she has not all her wonted strength, the sweetness of her voice, the delicacy and rapidity of her execution, render her performance of Bellini's music delightful. In the famous polacca, "Son Vergin Vezzoza," she sings admirably; it is excellently suited to her voice; and the air of naive coquetry which she puts on, gives it a triple charm. Gardoni executes the music assigned to *Arthur* with all his wonted sweetness, feeling, and musical taste; in the scene with the *Queen* he is truly admirable; and here his fine notes burst forth with an electrical effect. His acting in the last scene is impassioned in the extreme. Of Lablache's *Giorgio* it is unnecessary to speak; his voice seems more magnificent every time we hear him. Coletti's *Riccardo*, also, it is difficult to praise too highly.

ST. JAMES'S.

A most brilliant audience, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, assembled at this theatre on Tuesday evening, to witness an amateur performance of a distinguished character, for the benefit of the funds in aid of the distressed Irish and Scotch. The play chosen for the occasion—and it was not followed by any other piece—was "The Hunchback." The services of three professionals—Mr. Vandenhoff, Mrs. Butler, and Miss Jane Mordaunt—were secured, to give due effect to the characters of *Master Walter*, *Julia*, and *Helen*; but all the other parts were sustained by amateurs, with whose histrionic acquirements the lovers of private theatricals, in the higher circles, have for some little time been familiar. In a case like the present, criticism is not expected—in fact we consider it would be against etiquette; but we may say that a singular appearance of experience and knowledge of stage business, coupled with more than ordinary judgment and good sense, characterised the performance.

Without drawing any comparison, we may, perhaps, be allowed to speak in especially high terms of Captain de Bathe, whose conception of *Lord Tinsel* was most perfect. The character was played throughout with a polished frivolity, and, withal, gentlemanly ease and bearing, which we have frequently looked for in vain upon the professional boards. Should circumstances demand it, he might, with effect, exchange the Scots Fusilier's cap and sword for the sock and buskin. Mr. Vandenhoff's *Master Walter* was not of the lightest. Mrs. Butler's *Julia*, as we have spoken of it at the Princess' Theatre, on the preceding evening; and Miss Mordaunt's *Helen* quiet and lady-like.

To Lord Morpeth, the amateurs were indebted for a clever prologue, delivered by Mr. Vandenhoff; and Lady Dufferin contributed an epilogue, to which Mrs. Butler did full justice.

The house was quite full, and the list of names comprised nearly everybody of rank and fashion now in town. The Queen and Prince Albert occupied the Royal box, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Bouverie, and the Hon. Captain Boyle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was also present; and among the general company might have been observed—the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Marquis of Douglas, Earl and Countess of Morley, Earl and Countess of Clare, Earl and Countess of Granville, Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Earl and Countess of Grey, Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Earl and Countess of Guernsey, Earl and Countess of Newport, Earl of March, Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount and Viscountess Cantilupe, Count Potocki, Count de Blacas, Count Revel, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord Harry Vane, Lord Sydney, Lord Clarendon, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord Alfred Paget, Lady Frankland Lewis, Lord and Lady Macdonald, Lord Somerton, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, Lady Wallcourt, Lady Seymour, Lady Honoria Cadogan, Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lady Throgmorton, Lady Clinton, Lady F. Bentinck, Lady Fitzroy Kelly, Lady Molesworth, Lady Agnes Duff, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Honourable Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Honourable E. Stanley, Honourable George Byng, Honourable Charles Howard, Honourable S. Russell, Sir Wilmot and Lady Horton, Sir George Talbot and Miss Talbot, Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, Sir Charles Ibbotson, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Sir Robert Dundas, Sir John Lyster and Lady Kaye, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Sir Richard and Lady Hunter, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Bolland, Mr. Alfred and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Charles Greville, Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Landseer, Colonel Powell, Mr. R. Milnes, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Repton, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Augustus Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert de Burgh, Mr. Clay, Mr. Man-deville, Mr. Henage, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Belfour, Mr. C. Belfour, Mr. Blake, Mr. N. Macdonald, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. A. Bernal, Mr. Grey, Mr. Carew, Mr. West, Mr. G. Hibbert, Mr. Wells, Mr. Augustus Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax, Mr. Tatnell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Drummond, &c.

PRINCESS'.

On Monday evening Mrs. Butler made her re-appearance on the London boards, after an absence of fourteen or fifteen years, as *Julia*, her original character in "The Hunchback." As Miss Fanny Kemble, our readers may remember that she made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 5th of October, 1829, when the affairs of that establishment were in great confusion, and proved so attractive that the proprietors were enabled to pay off a debt of £13,000, and avert the ruin which hung over that fine property. A short time since, having been unable to effect an arrangement with Mr. Bunn—to which we alluded at the time—she entered into an engagement with the lessee of the Manchester Theatre, and performed there with great effect, the provincial press being loud in its

praises of her acting.

Expectation had been much excited with respect to her appearance in London; and, as such, we were surprised to see the house so differently filled on Monday evening to what we had expected. The pit was crowded and the dress circle tolerably full; but the upper tier and slips were nearly empty at the commencement of the overture.

The greeting which Mrs. Butler received on her entrance was general and enthusiastic—not so hearty, perhaps, as that which awaited Mrs. Nisbett's return the week before last to the Haymarket, but still sufficiently warm to affect her sensibly. She acknowledged the welcome in a series of graceful courtesies; and was evidently much overcome.

In the earlier scenes of the play, Mrs. Butler certainly did not create the effect we had anticipated. The applause appeared to be rather friendly, than rising from impulse; and, indeed, one or two of her best points of former times—we allude to the lines—"Helen, I hate you!" and "I call him Clifford, and he calls me Madam!"—fell quite flat. The words, "Do it!" however, were given with all the effective energy of old, and brought down a storm of approbation. She is altered in appearance, as might be expected, in the lapse of years. Her voice is, at the same time, we think, improved, and she has obtained more judicious command over it; whilst evidences of care and intelligence—of matured judgment and acute perception—were visible throughout the performance. Without doubt, she will again occupy a high position on our stage. She comes to strengthen a line of acting of which Miss Helen Faucit and Miss Laura Addison are, at present, the only representatives.

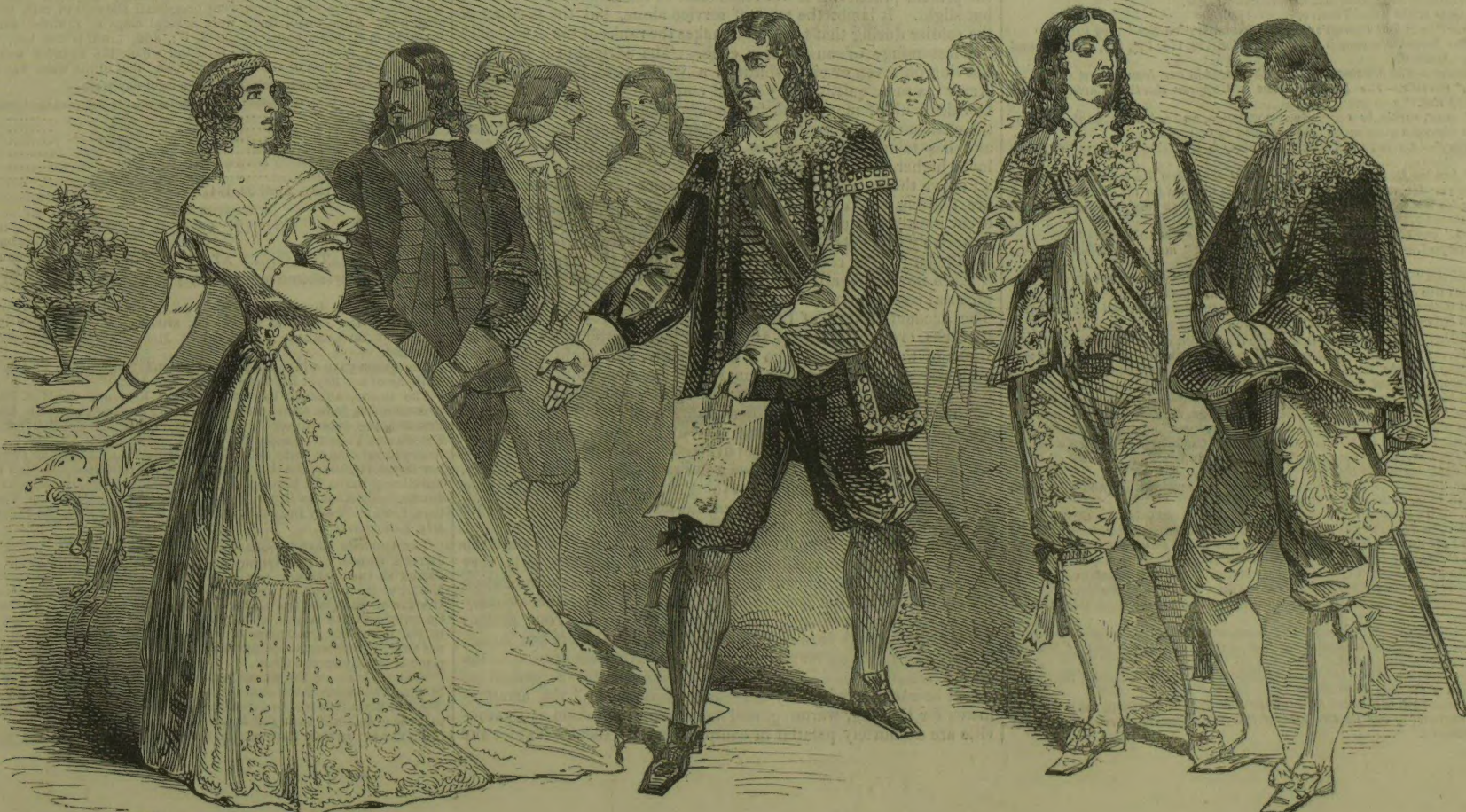
Mr. Creswick played the *Hunchback*, and evidently to the satisfaction of the house, although his uncertainty of intonation marred many of his points, especially in the last scene. Mr. Compton was a sensible *Modus*, and Mr. J. Webster a less refined *Clifford* than we could have wished. Mrs. Sterling's *Helen* was lively and graceful—a "safe" performance—as this lady's always is, in whatever character may be assigned to her. Mr. James Vining was an excellent *Lord Tinsel*.

At the fall of the curtain the applause was very great. Mrs. Butler was loudly called for, and, on being led on, gratefully acknowledged the compliment. Then Mr. Creswick was made to appear, amidst renewed cheers; and then Mr. Compton and Mrs. Stirling.

Mrs. Butler appeared as *Juliet* on Wednesday, and will, most probably, perform all the leading characters of her *répertoire* in turn. It is to be regretted that she is not more strongly supported. We do not find fault with the company at the Princess' individually: they are an excellent working *troupe*, and get through all they are obliged by their position to do very creditably, but still they are not capable of giving any great effect to high-class plays. The intentions of the management appear to oscillate between opera and the drama, and so each *corps* is imperfect.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The charming M^{lle}. Rose Chéri, who has exhausted every term of praise in the vocabulary of the critics, took her benefit at this theatre on Wednesday evening, on which occasion were performed "Les Grisettes," "Jeanne et Jeanneton," and



SCENE FROM THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE HUNCHBACK," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"Un Changement du Main"—the middle piece having been translated and played at the Princess' Theatre some time ago, under the name of "The Violet." M. Cartigny on this occasion performed the character of *Galuchet*, the Jeweller; acted before by M. Lafont. We think the change was for the better. Mdlle. Rose Chéri was one of the daughters, and Mdlle. Duverger the other. The house was well filled, and the satisfaction of the audience only alloyed by the regret at Mdlle. Chéri's approaching departure. There is not a star in Mr. Mitchell's bright galaxy of talent who so wins upon an audience as this accomplished and esteemed young lady.

Au reste there has been little to notice during the week at the theatres. A farce at the Princess', called "A Wife for an Hour," has been favourably received; and Mr. Fox Cooper has opened the Strand, with a drama embodying some of Hogarth's pictures as *tableaux*, and a ballet called "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," at a very moderate rate of admission.

A morning representation of the animals of Mr. Hughes' establishment took place at Drury-Lane on Thursday, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the juvenile members of the Royal Family, as well as by a very large assemblage of the rank and fashion of the metropolis. The performances gave the highest gratification to the distinguished audience. The beautiful little white foal, which our readers may remember to have seen in the spectacle of "The Desert," is intended as a present for her Majesty.

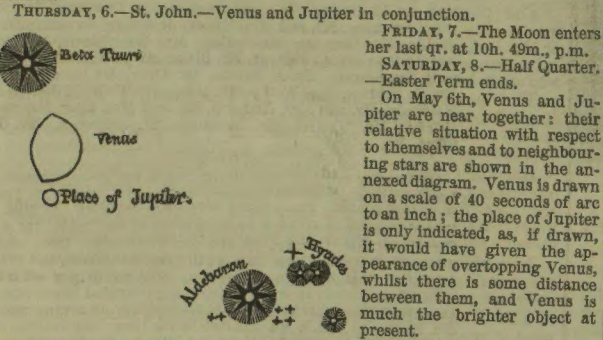
At the Minor Theatres, Female Ethiopian Serenaders are springing up in all directions.

Mr. Harley announces the revival of "Guy Mannering," for his benefit at Drury-Lane, on Monday next; and on the same evening, Miss Woolgar will take her benefit at the Adelphi, when Mr. Webster will appear in the "Pretty Girls of Stilberg."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Brilliant as have hitherto been the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, those on next Thursday will eclipse them all. The long expected, long talked of Jenny Lind, whose name is now in every one's mouth, will appear on that occasion, in Meyerbeer's splendid opera, "Robert le Diable," supported by a *caste* in every way worthy of her. Castellan, Fraschini, Gardoni, the great Standigl, and Borella, are all included; and that beautiful dancer, Rosati, will undertake the part of the *Phantom Abscess*. She will also be included in the ballet department, with her graceful compeers, Cerito, Lucile Grahn, and Marie Taglioni.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 2.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 3.—
TUESDAY, 4.—The Sun rises at 4h. 29m.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Venus sets at 10h. 37m., p.m., near the N.W. point of the horizon.
THURSDAY, 6.—St. John.—Venus and Jupiter in conjunction.



TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
3 5 3 24	3 39 3 57	4 12 4 30	4 50 5 10	5 33 5 55	6 21 6 50	7 19 7 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. A. T."—The couplet—
"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."
is from the Earl of Roscommon's elegant "Essay on Translated Verse."
"T. T." Bolton.—We have not issued any Map of London, but two Panoramic Views, both of which may be obtained, by order, of any Bookseller.
"X. A."—Probably, the London and Westminster Bank.
"W. L. R."—The Lines are full of excellent feeling, but do not reach our poetic standard.
"Whitney," Manchester.—The interception would not be justifiable by law, though it might apparently be by circumstances.
"Lindsay."—The debut of Mdlle. Lind will take place next week.
"B." Scarborough.—Application for Railway Shares has been, in some cases, construed into a liability for expenses: in our Correspondent's case, we recommend passive resistance.
"W. H. Y." Coblenz, is thanked: see our Journal for April 24. We have not room for the speech entire.
"Scrutator."—The European (Subscription) Library in St. James's-square.
"A. B. C. D." Portlaine.—The Loan is projected.
"B. L." Farnham.—The moon shines brightly." Johnson's example, quoting Pope, is "till brightly dawning shone the morn."
"J. B. L." Edinburgh.—A small work on Carpentry and Joinery is published by Taylor, Wellington-street, Strand.
"A Constant Reader."—Manchester.—Gorton's "Biographical Dictionary" is a sound compilation—certainly, preferable to Dr. Watkins'. Rose's Dictionary is a work of higher character than Gorton's; but it is expensive. Our Correspondent will find a List of Treaties in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."
"A Clifton Subscriber."—The Jewel in the Imperial Crown to which our Correspondent refers is "the inestimable Sapphire."
"Το βαλκόνι Πίπε the Second," Chigwell.—Meerschaum (from meer, the sea, and schaum, foam, in German), of which the best tobacco pipes are made, is a yellowish and greyish-white earth, composed of silica, magnesia, lime, water, and carbonic acid. It is dug in Nativia, and near Thebes; and the Pipes are principally made in Turkey. Meer-schaum is the écume de mer of the French.
"A Constant Reader."—Fleet-street.—A white or light colour reflects heat copiously, and absorbs little; while a black, or dark colour, absorbs copiously, and reflects little.
"A Young Beginner."—A Dissolution of Partnership, to be legal, must be Gazetted.
"Bear."—We will inquire.
"A. M. H."—The Nineveh Marbles have been removed by the French savans.
"Dolly."—Alike.
"C. L. F." is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.
"A Constant Reader." should apply at the Exhibition Room.
"P. P." (Dublin) suggestion was not received in time.
"Jacob."—Only at the latter Theatre.
"An Inquirer." will find Pycroft's "Greek Grammar Practice" very useful.
"G. B."—The British Museum is engraved in Nos. 152, 178, 180, 188, 212, 257, and 260, of our Journal.
"T. C." Chester.—The Meeting was fully illustrated in our Journal, last season.
"Enquirer." Carlisle.—The Windsor View will appear shortly. Carlton House had the Dry Rot.
"Capt. R." must, surely, be a nom de circonstance, and not a fortunate assumption for so absurd a question as that proposed by him.
"A Subscriber."—A small work on Horse-Riding is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.
"G. J. S." London Road.—A Portrait of the late Bishop Shirley is engraved in No. 246 of our Journal. Our Correspondent is thanked for the lengthy letter.
"Aphrodite."—We cannot answer for the truth of the town gossip of other journals.
"Fusbos" should apply to the Secretary to the Railway.
"M. R. C. S." can recover from the party by whom he was called in.
"Cato."—Liverpool.—The "Illustrated New Testament" may be had bound, price 5s.
"Arthur Martyn" is altogether mistaken as to the architecture of the British Museum, which was correctly described in our last. His notion that it is "Corinthian and florid Gothic" is a florid "blunder." Correspondents should test their information before they impugn that of others.
"διδασκων εβλε," Brighton, had better study the fashion of the Esplanade.
"Sigma," Perth. (Old and New Style).—The author of the *Vulgar Epoch*—or way of computing from the Birth of Christ—was an Abbot of Rome, one Dionysius Exiguus, who flourished under Justinian about the year 507, or, as some say, 527. Till his time, the generality of Christians computed their year from the building of Rome. Dionysius began his account from the Conception or Incarnation, by us popularly called Lady-day, or the Annunciation. This method continued in use till 1752; at this time, the Gregorian Calendar having been admitted by Act of Parliament, the year was reckoned to begin from the first day of January, as it did generally in the other countries of Europe.
"A Constant Reader."—Mario made his debut at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, in 1838, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."
"An Artist."—We know of no Treatise on Harmony as applied to the Guitar.
"A Subscriber."—The external walls of Covent Garden Theatre stand on sufficient ground to have enabled Mr. Albano to render the Royal Italian Opera the largest theatre in the world; but, out of his three plans, the medium size was adopted.
"A Subscriber."—The wearing of the signet ring, with the coat of arms engraved thereon, would render the party liable for the duty on armorial bearings.
"Quis."—No such precedence as that stated by our Correspondent belongs to a Clergyman.
"Ambition."—The title of "Honourable" is not accorded to the sons and daughters of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises; but the Queen's Maids of Honour have it in virtue of their office.
"Julia," Camberwell.—We do not know the place of residence, or, indeed, the fact of the existence, of the lady in question.
"G. T. N." Liverpool, is thanked for his letter: Mr. J. L. Williams, the draughtsman and engraver of our Illustrations of the New House of Lords, is a son of Mr. S. Williams.

"Mars."—About 21 or 22 is, we think, the latest age to get a commission in the Army. The name of an applicant ought to be placed on the Commander-in-Chief's list, at the age of 16. Nineteen is not too old; but, then, interest should be brought to second the application.

"Vavasour."—The right to "supporters" is confined to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick; Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (G.C.B.); Knights Grand Crosses of St. Michael and St. George; and to those Baronets and others (of whom the number is extremely limited) who may have obtained them by special grant. Further, in addition to these, supporters are assumed and borne, but without any legal right, by the heirs-apparent of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, and by all the children of Peers to whom courtesy allows the prefix of "Lord" or "Lady." The variation in the form of the cockade is merely a matter of taste.

"Gulliver."—The pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Life Guards is £1 9s. 2d. per diem; of a Captain, 15s. 1d.; and of a Cornet, 8s. The daily pay in the other Cavalry Regiments is—of Lieutenant-Colonel, £1 3s.; of Captain, 14s. 7d.; and of Cornet, 8s.

"W. M. C."—There will be a Fancy Sale for the Benefit of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, held on the 8th and 10th, and two following days of next month; apply to the Secretary, 19, Gresham-street.

"N. O. P."—The Scottish Marriages Registration Bill, now in progress through Parliament, if carried, will put an effectual stop to Gretna Green Marriages.

"Reformer."—Stockton-on-Tees.—Mr. Dickens's Letters on Capital Punishment appeared in early Numbers of the Daily News.

"R. J. G." is thanked; but we have not room for the Lines.

"F. M. G."—Moorgate.—Mrs. Nisbett made her first appearance on the stage under the name of Miss Mordaunt.

"W. W."—Thorton.—Apply to a Magistrate.

"A Country Housekeeper."—The usual Board Wages of Servants is 12s. or 13s. per week.

"H. B."—1. No. 2. "Old and Young Stagers" was written for the first appearance of Mr. Charles Matthews; Mr. Liston playing also in the piece.

"T. W."—Declined.

"W. C. O."—For Tickets of Admission to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Charity Schools Anniversary, apply to Messrs. Rivington's, St. Paul's Churchyard.

"H. E."—We cannot undertake to answer the Questions in our Correspondent's letter of six sides.

"Alice" must excuse us.

"G. T. F. S."—The meteorological paper has been forwarded to "J. G."

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Webster's Royal Red Book.—Thoughts on the Poor Relief Bill. By the Earl of Shrewsbury.—Meadows's Notes on China.—The Opera. By Sedgley Marvel.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEXT WEEK, we shall complete our present Series of Illustrations of

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS,

with the following Engravings:—

The Royal Throne, her Majesty's State Chair, Chairs for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

THE Enlistment Bill has passed the House of Lords, but only by a small majority: the opposition to it was nearly successful, and even the advocacy of the Duke of Wellington, a high authority on most questions, and the very highest on this, had less than its usual influence; it did not prevent votes being given against it. And, what is perhaps more strange, Lord Brougham, for once, did not echo "The Duke," but expressed his fears of the injury it would do the Army. Coming after the express declaration of the Duke of Wellington that it would not operate to its injury, the opinion of the learned Lord, like that of many others who spoke, did not seem particularly well founded. His speaking on the constitution of the Army and on military affairs at all, in the presence of the greatest soldier of our age, somewhat resembles the self-complacency of the Pedant who is said to have read Hannibal a Lecture on the Art of War. In this case, too, it seems that in the only part of the question which the ex-Chancellor might be supposed to understand, namely, the Law of Enlistment, he was totally wrong; he had better not have spoken at all, for Earl Grey administered a rebuke to his learned Lordship as severe as it was well deserved. It is a miserable sight to see the most ordinary and practical improvements, changes of detail rather than alterations in principle, opposed by men who, in their early years, were the champions of all reforms; whose fame and fortunes have been built on that championship. Even Reformers must keep pace with the advance of their age, and not imagine that progress stopped short at the point where they and action parted company, or they degenerate into

The dull retarders, chainers of the wheel,

for whom the world has a very qualified respect.

The shortening the term of Enlistment in the Army, though regarded with much fear by nearly all the old military men in both Houses of Parliament (with the one great exception, whose opinion is worth that of all of them put together), is really but bringing the law into correspondence with what has long been the practice; a soldier who has conducted himself well, could, under the old system, claim his discharge after twelve years' service; without good-conduct marks, he could do the same after fifteen years. It was better that this should be made certain and legal than dependent on regulations and orders; and this is all that is done.

As to the effect of the change, since it will differ so little from the present practice, it is but reasonable to conclude that it will be but slight. It is not the term of service alone, but the position of the soldier during that term, that makes the ranks of the Army only the last refuge of an inferior class. The agricultural labourer, starving on seven or eight shillings a week, rises by entering the Army; a man quitting any other employment certainly makes it a sacrifice both of money and freedom. If an individual does it on the chance of promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officer, and has talent and steadiness, the chance is in his favour; if he looks higher, he has no chance at all; rank and wealth monopolise all above the humbler grades of the service; the few exceptions are nothing as compared with the bulk of the Army, and they occur mostly in time of war; at any time they are too few to be reasonably calculated on. These causes will always prevent what is called a "better class of men" from entering the Army.

Even now, with all the improvements made and making, the physical condition of the soldier is far from what it ought to be. The accounts given of the accommodations of life provided in barracks even in England are a reproach to the country. The whole of the Canteen system is an anomaly, and ought to be forthwith changed. Imagine the same authorities who punish a soldier for drunkenness, licensing the sale of spirits, and making a profit of the rents of these dens of demoralization! And they are the only places within the barracks open to the soldiers, who have no rooms or apartments for any purpose but sleeping. In the same way, appearing dirty on parade is a military offence; yet, till lately, a wash-house in a barrack was a thing unknown, and such a thing as a soldier's bath, except, perhaps, in an hospital, does not, we believe, exist.

In these respects the officers are not much better off than the privates: the official routine of custom and carelessness is very impartial. The department that provides barrack accommodation for our troops has but one object—doing as little, and that as badly and stingily as possible. It is no fiction to say that our prisons are built with more care and cost than the places where our Army, officers and men, are housed. We have a vivid recollection of the sordid wretchedness of many of the lath-and-plaster abominations called barracks, particularly the "officers' quarters;" the arrangements for lighting, warming, and ventilating the prison at Pentonville are absolutely palatial in comparison with them. Yet for the

mere accidents of occupation, a broken window, or a fallen chimney-pot, the utmost sum is screwed out of the whole regiment, when it leaves, in the shape of "barrack damages." There is much in this direction requires altering, as well as the term of service. And, behind both these, and greater than either, remains the system of promotion by purchase of commissions, under which the Army will never be a popular profession: rank is decided by a test applied in no other. If ever we are again involved in a long war it will have to be abandoned; but we shall have extraordinary luck if, in the first campaigns of that war, it does not subject us to severe disasters. It is laid down as a principle, by Burke, that any rule of selection and promotion that does not include fitness and ability as elements is a bad one: purchase does not do this; nor does the other rule of seniority. Neither the longest liver nor the wealthiest may be the better man. But we cannot enter into the discussion here, though it is one of the questions that will have to be solved before the lapse of another generation.

THE total indifference and apathy of the English public on all questions connected with foreign politics, form a strange contrast with what we read of ourselves in the French journals. In them we are described as a nation of more than Machiavelian craft and subtlety—pursuing our own purposes of aggrandisement with a watchfulness that never sleeps. The Paris journalists give us by far too much credit: as a body, the English people are more indifferent to their foreign affairs than any nation in Europe. We pay, perhaps, too little attention to them; while, on the other hand, the French are too much engrossed by them. They neglect internal reforms and social improvements, but are thrown into a popular frenzy by a squabble in a group of islands in the South Seas. We are absorbed by domestic questions, opening lines of communication, changing financial systems, altering import duties, and look on the quarrels of foreign Cabinets and Ministers with a coolness amounting to contempt. "It's no business of ours," may be taken as expressing the general feeling. In this one particular the press of the country rather exaggerates than represents popular opinion, and the interest the leading journals take in foreign politics is a reflection of the feelings of parties and Cabinets rather than that of the nation. Except the Spanish bondholders, there are not ten men in a thousand throughout the empire who care two straws about the composition of the Spanish Ministry.

The merchants connected with the Oporto trade are interested in the struggle going on in Portugal, and wish for a speedy restoration of peace; but, generally, the quarrel is looked on as contemptuously as the snarling of a couple of curs, neither of whom has the strength or courage to bite. A motion connected with Spanish or Portuguese politics would not command "a House;" honourable members, who know to a shade the depth of public feeling on all questions, would consider such motions useless. And even when we have, as a State, a direct money interest in the situation of a Government, as we have in that of Greece, it is impossible to attract attention to it. The House was "counted out" on Tuesday, during Lord John Manners's speech on his motion respecting the state of that country; on any other question, Lord John Manners would have been listened to with pleasure. But Greece is one of those "unfortunate nations" that are never heard of except as beggars, bankrupts, or thieves; it is rather an approach to good order and Government when its Ministers are not cutting each other's throats. It is impossible to feel any interest in them; it is almost as impossible to understand them or their Government, which seems to us, both in its German King and its modern Constitution, to be a mistake, for which the "Great Powers" are more to blame than the people. The accounts that reach us of the doings of the men who hold authority in that country, read more like the history of a band of brigands than anything else; and it may be doubted whether greater barbarity and extortion were ever practised by the Turks. There are nations, as well as individuals, that cannot be assisted; all help is thrown away upon them; the materials and elements of prosperity are not in them, and they are hopelessly given up, even by their best friends. Greece seems to have reached that point: men cannot be got even to talk about it.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the first three days of this week was fine; the sky was nearly cloudless, but the atmosphere was very dry, and the nights were cold; vegetation in consequence made but little progress. On the 26th a strong wind from the West and W.S.W. blew, and continued blowing with slight intermissions till the 28th day. On the 27th and 28th, at times its strength amounted to a gale, the sky was frequently covered by clouds, and the nights were warmer than the preceding had been; consequently vegetation progressed, but not very rapidly. The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday was a fine day the wind blowing from the E.; its average temperature was 45½°; Saturday was a fine day; the wind was principally blowing from the E., although for a short time it was from the S.; the average temperature of the day was 46½°; Sunday was a fine day; the wind was from the West, with generally a cloudless sky; the average temperature was 46½°. On Monday a strong wind blew at times from the W., and at other times from the W.S.W.; the sky was frequently cloudy; its average temperature was 46½°. Tuesday, the wind blew very strongly from the S.W., at times amounting to a gale; the sky was cloudy; early in the morning some heavy showers of rain fell; the average temperature of the day was 52½°. Wednesday, the wind blew very strongly from the S.W.; the sky was frequently covered by very dark clouds, and showers of rain were falling frequently till towards evening, when the wind subsided, and the sky was generally clear; its average temperature was 52½°. Thursday was a stormy day; the wind was blowing strongly from the west; there were occasional showers of rain, mixed at times with hail. After noon, there were several claps of thunder, which first were heard from clouds situated in the S. W., and, towards the last, the electrical clouds were situated in the S. E., from which the thunder was heard. The average temperature of the day was 50°, and that of the week was 48½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday	April 23	the highest during the day was 61½ deg., and the lowest was 29½ deg.
Saturday	April 24	62½
Sunday	April 25	62½
Monday	April 26	56½
Tuesday	April 27	59
Wednesday	April 28	60
Thursday	April 29	58½
Blackheath, Friday, April 30, 1847.		J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Last Saturday afternoon her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.
On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.
The Queen gave a juvenile party on Monday afternoon, in celebration of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice.
The Queen, attended by the Hon. Miss Kerr and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, took an airing in an open carriage and four on Tuesday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of her Majesty.
The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency M. Van De Weyer, his Excellency Baron De Moncorvo, M. le Comte Dietz, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness De Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Labouchere.
THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon, in James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock. The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse, received her Majesty and her Royal Consort at the Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present at the Levee. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, having entered the Throne-room, the foreign Ministers were introduced, and the presentations to her Majesty took place in the diplomatic circle.
STATE BALLS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—It is the intention of her Majesty to give two State Balls and two Concerts this season, at Buckingham Palace. The first State Ball will be given on the 14th inst. We have authority to announce that the guests will be in full dress.
BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Last Sunday was the birthday of her

Royal Highness the Princess Alice. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at Buckingham Palace to pay a visit of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service, last Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the lessons by the Rev. W. Hall. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wesley. The anthem was "The Lord is King." (Arnold).

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S BIRTHDAY.—Sunday last was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Alice, paid a visit of congratulation to her Royal Highness, at Gloucester House. The Royal Duchess also received visits of congratulation from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

MINISTERIAL BANQUET.—Lord John Russell gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in Chesham-place, to a circle of his supporters in the Lower House. The guests included Viscount Duncan, Mr. Dennistoun, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Aldam, Mr. David Barclay, Mr. Bellet, Sir William Clay, Captain Hatton, Sir John Eschoppe, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Forster, Sir Robert Price, Mr. Phillpotts, Sir George Strickland, Lord Marcus Hill, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Tancred, Mr. Thornely, &c.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is immediately to take place between the Lady Alexandrina Vane, the daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Earl of Portlinton. The marriage of Gustavus Lambert, Esq., eldest son of Gustavus Lambert, of Beau Pere, county of Meath, Esq., to the Lady Frances Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham, will shortly take place. The marriage of the Marquis of Sligo, and the Hon. Ellen Sydney Smyth, daughter of Viscount Strangford, will take place early in the ensuing week.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS.—The Lord Mayor will give a grand banquet on the 12th of this month to her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished circle.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

There was a very numerous assemblage at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday morning to witness the annual drawing of the prizes of the London Art-Union. The lottery wheels, wherein the names of the speculators and tickets for prizes had been deposited, were placed upon the stage, which was densely crowded with spectators, who had been specially invited by the committee. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided; and among the gentlemen present were the Marquis de Saumarez, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Right Hon. Sir Milner Gibson, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir W. Ross, R.A., T. Uwins, Esq., R.A., A. Cooper, R.A., J. Auldjo, Esq., Major Adair, &c. &c.

His Royal Highness, in taking the chair, said that he had great pleasure in stating that the number of subscribers for the present year exceed by one thousand that which he had announced when he last presided at their annual meeting, at which time they amounted to 16,000. This increase, especially when the state of the times and the many heavy calls upon the purses of the public were taken into consideration, was a gratifying proof how rapid was the extension of a taste for the arts.

The report was then read by the Secretary. It was a document of great length, commencing with the details of the proceedings in Parliament last session on the motion of Mr. Wyse, which had resulted in the Art-Union being specially legalised by an act of the Legislature, and subsequently incorporated by Royal Charter. The subscription for the year 1846 amounted to £16,997, and upon the award of the prizes, 258 works of art had been selected by the fortunate holders. This year the subscriptions extended to £17,871, of which £10,730 was to be set apart for the purchase of works of art, and allotted as follows:—30 works at £10, 40 at £15, 36 at £20, 36 at £25, 28 at £30, 28 at £40, 20 at £50, 15 at £60, 12 at £70, 12 at £80, 6 at £100, 5 at £150, 3 at £200, 2 at £300.

W. Thompson, Esq. moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by J. Auldjo, Esq., and carried amid great applause.

Sir W. Ross, R.A., moved a vote of thanks to the Council.

Mr. Uwins seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Godwin and Pocock, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Godwin acknowledged the compliment.

The President being compelled to vacate the chair, Mr. Wyse was elected thereto, and moved a vote of thanks to the Royal Duke, which was unanimously adopted.

The prizes were then drawn, an operation which occupied more than two hours. Those of greatest value were thus announced:—The two £300 prizes to R. Potter, Esq., and Colonel Estcourt; the three of £200 to W. Hogg, Esq., A. Staunton, and G. M. R.; the five of £150 to Colonel Wood, (of Venezuela), T. Hughes, Esq. (Halifax), T. Kennedy, Esq., Morel, Esq., and Ravenhill, Esq. Among the lesser prizeholders, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, £40; J. Desbois, £100; Baldock, £100; Dormer, £100; H. Thompson, £100; C. Battersea, £100; D. Scanlan, £80; F. Garnett, £80; R. Wilson, £80; J. Brandon, £80; H. Coleman, £80; J. Parr, £80; Miss Brown, £80; Mrs. Collier, £70; J. Sanderson, £70; Mr. Southbeck, £70; J. Tooner, £70; Mr. Frapp, £80; J. Ricketts, £70; Miss C. Dow, £70; Miss C. Alexander, £70; Cook, £70; Greenly, £70; W. Smith, £70; A. Dickson, £70; Viscount Aitchison, £70; G. Godwin, honorary secretary to the society, £15, &c., &c.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB COMPETITION.—The decision of the Club upon the designs for their new house was given by ballot on Tuesday last. There were 69 competitors and 71 designs. Two premiums were to be awarded, one of £200, the other of £100, for the two designs which should be most highly approved. Of these the first was awarded to the design by George Tattersall, Esq., and the second to the design by Messrs. Fowler and Fisk. The whole of the designs are now on view to the competitors and their friends at the old club-house, in St. James's-square.

POOR RELIEF IN MARYLEBONE.—At a meeting of the five district societies of St. Marylebone, held at the Court House on Wednesday—present, the Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D., the Rector of the parish, in the chair. The reports from the several districts were read, from which it appeared that during the past year 3,742 persons had been relieved by their visitations, and the sums distributed amounted to £1,361 2s. 10d.

ST. MARYLEBONE DISTRICT SOCIETIES.—At a meeting, held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the reports from the several districts showed that, during the past year, 3,742 persons had been relieved by visitations; and that the sums distributed amounted to £1,361 2s. 10d.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, by order of the Westminster Improvement Commissioners, the sale of the Great Almonry—one of the worst localities in Westminster—took place, for the purpose of being cleared away for the new and splendid thoroughfare to be called "Victoria-street." There were altogether 19 houses disposed of, some being above 200 years old, and which adjoined the once celebrated building known as Caxton's printing establishment, which was constructed of lath and plaster, and which fell down a short time ago.

TEETOTAL MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.—Last Sunday, an aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan Teetotal Societies, to make a collection for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch, was held on Kennington-common. About 8000 persons assembled. Dr. Oxley was called to the chair; and, in addressing the meeting, urged the claims of the starving Irish and Scotch. He was followed by several other speakers, the collection being made during the addresses.

PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.—On Wednesday, a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose, as stated in the requisition, of forming an association, "Whose object shall be to spread over the widest field the principles of national liberty and progress, and to aid in establishing a good understanding among the people of all countries." At eight o'clock, Dr. Bowring, M.P., took the chair, and recommended the association to public support. Mr. Ashurst said that the view with which they had assembled was to establish an association far different from some which he remembered, whose only object was to lead men on to their own destruction. He ridiculed the idea that men could under any circumstances be natural enemies, or that true glory consisted in human destruction. He looked with hope to the future, when the necessity of shaking hands, nation with nation, would be universally recognised. Mr. Ashurst concluded by moving the first resolution, to the effect:—That the persons present form themselves into an international league to carry out the objects already stated. Mr. P. A. Taylor seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. Resolutions, appointing council and officers of the society, and fixing its laws, were then put and agreed to.

BRANDESTON HALL, SUFFOLK, DESTROYED BY FIRE.—This fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, the seat of Mr. Austin, Q.C., situate on a prominent eminence, near the road-side, between Cretingham and Framlingham, Suffolk, caught fire on the morning of Thursday (last week). It was built about three centuries since, and was very capacious, having a noble frontage of upwards of 150 feet. Soon after twelve o'clock, a boy, an assistant of the contractor, discovered smoke issuing from one of the sitting-rooms over the library, on the east wing. It had been used by the contractor since he had had the care of the building, and was the only apartment in which there had been a fire for several days. He immediately awoke Mr. Sillett, the principal, who became so alarmed that, instead of ascertaining the nature and extent of the fire, he leaped out of window, and sustained some severe injuries by his fall. Two or three workmen, who slept in some attics in a distant part of the house, being aroused, hastened to the apartment, and endeavoured to extinguish the flames, which were issuing from the floor within a space of two or three feet in front of the hearth, but, owing to the dryness of the wood, the fire spread with such rapidity, that their efforts were unsuccessful. Crowds from villages adjacent flocked to the scene, and, on the arrival of the engines, the spectators exerted every nerve to master the fire, but all in vain. About half-past two the roof and gable end of the north front fell in with a fearful crash; and in the space of three hours from the discovery of the fire Brandeston Hall was a total ruin—only the south wall remaining. The loss is said to be upwards of £20,000. The mansion, it is stated, was not insured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquiry was held last Saturday in the Marylebone Work-house, by Mr. Mills, on Inquest Bendley, aged 62, late an inmate. On the preceding evening the deceased was washing at the pump, some potatoes for her supper, and had just put the last one in the saucepan, when she exclaimed, "I will have some potatoes for supper, thank God!" The next moment she fell down dead.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—The Earl of DESART gave notice that in Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, he should move an amendment on the second clause, authorising the guardians to build additional workhouses for the reception of the poor as an alternative to giving out-door relief.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The Earl of ELMINTON moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the existing laws and regulations which relate to the election of the Representative Peers of Scotland, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent persons from voting at such elections who are not entitled to do so, and to report upon the proceedings which took place at the election of Lord Gray on the 17th day of March last.—The motion was agreed to; and the Peers to comprise the Committee were nominated, and next Monday, at two o'clock, fixed for the meeting of the Committee.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAYS (IRELAND).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the Railways, Piers, and Harbours (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK, at considerable length, stated the objections he entertained to granting £600,000 of the public money for the purposes proposed by this bill; and moved, as an amendment, that the other orders of the day be now read.

On a division, however, this amendment was rejected by 203 to 14; and the House went into Committee on the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose, and commenced by referring to the state of the money market. He gave his opinion that the panic and alarm which prevailed were entirely groundless. He had to-day had an interview with the Governor of the Bank of England, and he was happy to be able to inform the House that, since Saturday last, the position of the Bank had materially improved, and increased facilities had been given to merchants and country bankers. As to the report which had appeared in the papers to-day, respecting the purchase of Stock by the Emperor of Russia, at present they could not place reliance upon it; but he hoped, after the explanation which he had given, the alarm, which was calculated to produce such injurious effects, would subside. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to support the proposal of the Government for the advance of money to Irish public works, and gave a satisfactory account of the progress of affairs in Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN said he was happy to hear such an account, but the greatest caution was necessary, not only on the part of the House, but of the Bank of England. The balances in the Exchequer ought not to be diminished.

Mr. French, Mr. M. Gore, and Mr. Collett spoke in favour of the Government proposal.

The House discussed the subject at great length. In the course of the debate, Sir R. PEEL said he opposed the Government proposition with great reluctance. He thought the measure of Lord G. Bentinck was free from many of the objections to which the present was liable. Lord G. Bentinck's measure was impartial; whereas the proposal of the Government was to be advantageous to three selected railways. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to remark upon the present state of the money market, and gave his opinion that any alteration of the Currency Bill would only add to the present difficulties.

Lord J. RUSSELL addressed the Committee in support of the proposal.

Ultimately, the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a sum of £620,000 be appropriated for Irish railways, was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

CHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The Dee Stand Cup (in specie), by Subscribers of 10 svs each, with 50 added. Once round and a distance. (10 subs.)

Mr. E. Peel's Spithead, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb (Marlow) 1

Mr. Mostyn's Sagacity, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb (J. Evans) 2

Won by three parts of a length. Princess a bad third. Run in 2 min. 6 sec.

The Marquis of Westminster's Plate of 100 svs, added to a Sweepstake (Handicap) of 20 svs each, h. ft. c. Grosvenor Course. (32 subscribers, 21 of whom declared.)

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Cur, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb (Denman) 1

Mr. Worthington's Sharston, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb (Prince) 2

Won by half a length. Kismet a bad third. Run in 2 min. 20 sec.

The Dee Stakes of 25 svs each, with 200 added; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. Grosvenor Course. (36 subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's The Swallow (Holmes) 1

Mr. Pedley's Administrator (Butler) 2

Mr. Mostyn's f, by Lanercost out of Quilt Arnold's dam (Callaway) 3

Won by a neck; the same between second and third. Claribel a bad fourth. Run in 2 min 18 sec.

The Cheshire Welter Cup of 100 svs (the rest in specie), by subs of 20 svs each, 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared. Twice round and a distance. (22 subs, 9 of whom declared.)

Mr. Irwin's Patriot, 10st 7lb (Mr. G. H. Moore) 1

Captain Peel names Alliance, 10st 4lb (Mr. Erskine) 2

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 10st 12lb (Mr B. Williams) 3

Won by half a length. Run in 4 min 19 sec.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Yesterday (Friday), the Royal Academy was opened for the first time this season, and the Exhibition was honoured by a visit from her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The necessary preparations for the reception of the Royal party were made at an early hour; the passage from the street being lined with red cloth, and surmounted by a canopy. The bells of St. Martin's Church, as is usual on such occasions, rang several peals. Her Majesty and suite drove up to the Institution shortly after twelve o'clock; and, after a prolonged visit, retired. In the subsequent part of the day, the Gallery was inspected by several members of the nobility; and other patrons of the Fine Arts.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF LORD BESBOROUGH.—The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Thursday says:—"We deeply regret to have to announce that no amendment of his Excellency's condition has been manifested, and that, so far as we can learn, very slight hopes, if any, are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The following is the latest account we received: 'Half-past Eleven.—Sir Philip Crampton remained with his Excellency for some time, and has pronounced him "a little easier." Dr. Purcell, of Carrick-on-Suir, is in constant attendance.' Never did we witness more universal sorrow than pervades all classes of our citizens."

THE MONETARY CRISIS.—A public meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, will be held at an early day in the City to consider the present monetary condition of the country and the operation of the Bank Charter Bill.

DEATH OF MRS. DAVIS, OF BOSTON.—Late arrivals from the United States bring intelligence of the death of Mrs. Davis, of Boston, mother of Mrs. Bancroft, the wife of the American Minister.

MR. BORTHWICK, M.P.—Mr. Peter Borthwick, M.P., having been called to the bar by the hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, yesterday morning took the necessary oaths in the Bail Court to qualify him to practise as a barrister.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—On the night of the 21st ult., a farmer's servant named Thomas Sheehan, residing in the neighbourhood of Kilmogarr, in the county of Kilkenny, was murdered on the highway near his own home. He had between £20 and £30 by him for the purpose of emigrating to America. To possess this money some one or more savages literally smashed his head to atoms with stones. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against persons unknown.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURGH.

A second edition of the *Times*, of yesterday, says:—"We have just received from St. Petersburg the important intelligence that the Emperor of Russia has by an Ukase, dated the 12th April, determined to invest in the Foreign Funds 30 millions of silver roubles in specie, equal to £4,500,000 sterling, which it is intended should remain as a permanent investment in those securities. It was expected that the greater portion of the money would be invested in the English Funds."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A few additional papers, from Cape Town to the 6th of March, and from the frontier to the 3rd of March, reached us yesterday. It appears from the contents of these papers that at the Cape, as here, money affairs are in a state of derangement. Treasury Bills, issued at par, were at a discount of five per cent., and there was great delay and difficulty in converting them into coin. One cause of this scarcity of hard money was said to be, that large sums in gold had been paid away among the graziers on the north-eastern boundary, for cattle slaughtered and supplied to the troops, in their protracted operations on the frontier. A supply of coin was expected from this country. Sir H. Pottinger reached Graham's Town on the 27th February, escorted by the civil and military authorities, the mounted force, and the principal inhabitants, who had ridden out to meet him. Kafir depredations continued.

LANDING OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Alwalah, landed at Southampton on Thursday, from the *Ripon* steamer, from Alexandria. He was received very cordially. On Sir H. Smith landing, the Mayor read an address, congratulatory of the General's return to his native land, and of the glorious victories he had achieved during his brilliant military career; to which Sir H. Smith briefly replied. Sir H. Smith was accompanied by Lady Smith, and proceeded from the Docks to Radley's Hotel, where, in obedience to the call of the people, both appeared at the window, and feelingly acknowledged the high respect paid them. Amongst the passengers by the *Ripon* were Lord Elphinstone and Colonel Reid and lady.

IRONMONGERS' HALL.—The noble Hall of the Ironmongers' Company, in Fenchurch-street, has just been thoroughly repaired; and the great Banqueting Room was opened with a splendid dinner on Tuesday. This apartment was, on the erection of the Hall, in 1748, fitted in the tasteful interior style of that date. About a twelvemonth since, the Company commissioned Messrs. Jackson and Sons, of Rathbone-place, to refit and decorate the Dining Room with *papier-maché* panelling, imitative of oak, in the Elizabethan style; including door and window-cases, of handsome design; a music gallery, sideboards, and furniture to correspond. The ceiling is also paneled, and richly decorated, and picked out in colours. Above the panelling is a series of civic portraits, in imitative carved oak frames; and around the room are ranged, in chronological order, the arms of distinguished members of the Company. The Hall is lit by five large glass chandeliers; the effect of the whole is truly magnificent, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the artists.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It appears from the German papers, that when Dr. List, the most prominent advocate of protection in favour of the products of Germany, was in this country, during the last autumn, he addressed communications to Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of procuring their concurrence in favour of commercial protection. Sir Robert Peel sent an answer to Dr. List, in which he stated his opinion that the views of Dr. List were erroneous, and that the people of Germany would benefit by a greater freedom of access to the productions of English industry, in exchange for their own.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the French Ambassador had proposed to submit the difference between Greece and Turkey to the arbitration of the King of Holland, but he does not appear to have been supported by the other Ambassadors, who await instructions from their respective Courts. The Turkish Ministers are for war, not only with Greece, but with the Bey of Tunis.

According to letters from Brussels, the state of the young crops in Belgium is most satisfactory, and great hopes are entertained of the coming harvest being an abundant one.

The King of Hanover has just abolished the duties imposed on butcher's meat, and on the grinding of corn, as pressing heavily on the labouring classes. They are to be replaced by new taxes, the nature of which is not yet stated.

The Right Hon. Joseph Planta made his will in December last, leaving his entire property to his wife, and has recommended that his papers should be destroyed, but that his wife should first consult with her son Adolphus Oom, and further obtain the opinion of his esteemed friend, Sir Woodbine Parish, as to what it might be necessary to preserve; but where positive directions are left on the papers themselves he has requested that they may be most punctually executed.

A letter from Athens, dated April 10, says:—"Her Majesty's ships *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Willes; *Rodney*, 92, Captain Collier; and *Albion*, 90, Captain Freemantle, three of the finest vessels in the British navy, arrived here on the 31st ult., and anchored in the Piræus. It has not transpired that any diplomatic communication has been made by the British mission to the Greek Government since their arrival. Meanwhile reports are circulated that Prince de Joinville will shortly be here with eight sail of the line, and that the English will be burnt, sunk, or destroyed, if they do not quickly decamp out of these French waters."

The *Suabian Mercury* publishes a letter dated Braila, 25th March, which states that so large a quantity of corn has arrived in that town for export that it is difficult to find warehouses to store it whilst waiting for shipping, of which there is a great scarcity.

The plan of an Overland Expedition to the North Pole, under the direction of Dr. Sir John Richardson, of Haslar Hospital, has been submitted by him to the Government and approved of, and directions have been issued to commence providing the necessary supplies of stores and provisions for the party who are to form the members.

The late Right Honourable Lord Bernard, T. F. Howard, who died at Cairo, left personality in this country which has been valued at £35,000, and the same has just been administered to by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, the father of his Lordship, the deceased dying intestate.

Accounts from Tahiti of the 9th of January, announce that the insurgents had made their submission to the new French Governor, shortly after his arrival in that island. Peace and a good understanding prevailed every where, but Queen Pomare still refused to return to Tahiti, notwithstanding the generous offers of the Governor, and continued to reside in the island of Raiatea.

Disturbances took place on the 15th ult., at Prague, owing to the number of hands thrown out of employment. The military was called out, and blood was shed.

The Postmaster-General has determined to make the pre-payment of letters compulsory for the future.

By a late Ordinance of the King of Bavaria, females are prohibited from pronouncing any monastic vow until after having passed their 33rd year. The ceremony of taking the veil must always be performed in presence of a Lay Commissioner, intrusted with the power of interrogating the person about to withdraw from the world.

Letters from Pisa state that the Italian aeronaut Orlandi, who has already made twenty-four successful ascents with his balloon, has constructed there quite a new machine, composed of different engines, so as to secure and give direction to his apparatus.

Russia has obtained permission from the Persian Government to throw a bridge over the Araxes. This river, on the boundary of Persia, near Teheran, falls into the Caspian. The bridge will be a useful work, but it is supposed that the object of Russia is altogether political.

A vessel has arrived in the river from Alderney, with an entire cargo, consisting of 2000 bushels of potatoes, the production of the island.

New Zealand papers of the 29th of November furnish some small items of news both from Auckland and Wellington. To Uira, Chief of the Ngaitipou tribe, was at Auckland settling his differences about disputed territory, and respecting which there had been a skirmish between his own and a neighbouring clan. The districts near Wellington are stated to be in an unsettled position. The residents at Wanganui had been annoyed by one of the periodical visits of turbulent natives from the interior, but it does not appear that they committed any violence.

A five-shilling piece of Charles II. was sold at Colonel Durrant's sale, on Monday last, for £155. This was Simon's celebrated trial-piece, with the inscription on the rim, and the identical coin presented by Simon himself to Lord Chancellor Clarendon. It was bought by a Mr. Bale.

Arrangements are in progress to send up a deputation from Liverpool and Manchester, to point out to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government the frightful position in which the trade and commerce of the country now stand, and the still more frightful position to which they are rapidly approaching.

M. Dietz, whose name has been so repeatedly mentioned in the domestic affairs of Portugal, arrived in London on Tuesday.

It has been discovered that forgeries of the scrip, both old and new, of the East India Railway Company are in circulation, and from what has transpired it would appear that they represent a considerable amount.

There is a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital named William Strickley, who, on Tuesday, completed his 101st year, having been born at Blandford on the 27th of April, 1746. He entered the navy in 1796, on board the *Emerald* frigate, in the *Tagus*—was engaged in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, under Jervis—in the battle of the Nile, under Nelson—and at Surinam, under Sir Samuel Hood. He was admitted into Greenwich in 1827; and now enjoys good health and all his faculties, excepting that his eyesight begins to fail.

Intelligence has been received of the death, at Böhmischdorf, of Mr. Thomas Joplin, the founder of joint-stock banking, and who has for many years held a prominent position in the banking and mercantile world.

Accounts from Athens of the 11th ult. mention the resignation of M. Poniropoulos, the Greek Minister of Finance. The anniversary of the deliverance of Greece from the Turkish yoke was held as usual at the monument of Karlas Kakis. King Otho and his brother were present.

To a new feature in military warfare amongst the Americans, the Dundee manufacturers are now indebted for a considerable consumption of their manufactures. A large order was given in New York for linen to make bags, which were filled with sand, each soldier using it as a shield when attacking a fortress!

A letter from Faenza states that a curé of that town had been assassinated: this deed was attributed to the Liberals. At Faro, Cardinal Ferretti, perceiving that his commands regarding free-trade in grain were disregarded, entered that town on horseback at the head of some hundred soldiers. This so frightened the seditious that they no longer opposed the exportation of corn.

Australian (Sydney) papers to the 10th Dec. have reached us. They contain a proclamation by the Governor, of date the 9th of November, 1846, declaring the 26th parallel of south latitude to be the northern boundary of the colony. The parts to the northward, formerly comprised in it, now constitute the colony of North Australia.

A splendid dog, of the pure Mont St. Bernard breed, has just been presented by her Majesty to the London Zoological Society. The animal is between two and three years of age.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope has issued an Encyclical Letter to all Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, enjoining them to offer up prayers, and cause subscriptions to be made for the relief of the Irish.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—at Boulogne, 1282; at Calais, 287—total, 1569.

The Report of the Railway Commissioners on the Great Western, and the various other Companies in connection with the Great Western Company, has been laid before the House of Commons. Their schemes are of a gigantic nature, comprising twenty-two bills, referred to eight different groups; by which upwards of eleven millions is proposed to be raised, or about twice the amount of the present paid-up capital of the Great Western Company.

From Hanover we learn that on the 21st ult., immediately before the close of the sittings of the Second Chamber of the States, communication was made of a Cabinet order giving a negative reply to the address sent in, asking for publicity of the proceedings. This refusal produced a painful feeling in the Chamber.

A Glasgow paper says that there is at this moment more grain of one kind and another in Glasgow, than there is in London and Liverpool and Hull combined.

The German papers state that on the 18th ult., the fifty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated in the usual manner at Vienna. The finest spring weather favoured the festivities.

There was a meeting, on Wednesday, at Liverpool, of the East India and China Association, for the purpose, it is stated, of sending a deputation to Government respecting monetary affairs.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

PUBLIC attention in this country was never so strongly engaged in the contemplation of works connected with the Fine Arts as it is at the present moment. The door of the Lord Chamberlain's office is besieged with applications for tickets to see the first exhibition of pictures in St. James's Palace; and the door of the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain, for tickets to see what architecture has accomplished in the New House of Lords. On Saturday last, the Minister who carried the Corn Bill threw open his Gallery, in Whitehall Gardens, to nearly three hundred people, consisting of painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, art-auctioneers, picture-cleaners, picture-dealers, print-sellers, critics. The prizes of the London Art Union were distributed this week. Four Exhibitions are already open—one at the British Institution—another in Suffolk-street—a third in Pall Mall, East—and a fourth in Pall Mall, West. On Monday, the Royal Academy opens. Nor is this all there is to see. There is a charming statue, by Mr. Nelson, of Dublin, of "Venus Attiring," now on view at the Egyptian Hall. The New Hall of the British Museum is still a novelty in art; and a most noble collection of etchings and engravings, the property of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Durrant, is catalogued for sale at Sotheby's, in Wellington-street. Nor in an enumeration like this, should the Panorama be omitted; or the Cosmorama, in Regent-street; or the Diorama, in the Park; or even (on reflection) the pictures for the £1000 prize, still, we believe, on view at the Gallery of the Chinese Exhibition.

Among the "sights" we have enumerated, the Old Water-Colour Exhibition is one of the most pleasing. English artists thoroughly understand the resources and capabilities of Water-Colour drawing, and the English public appreciate as thoroughly the wonders of the art. The Exhibition is always a popular one with the ladies. There is much that they can learn from; and much for them to see, without trouble and fatigue.

This—the forty-third Exhibition of the Society—is one of the best the Society has had within the last five years. It would seem, indeed, as if Copley Fielding, and Prout, and Evans, and De Wint, had roused themselves to maintain the excellence of the Exhibition; and supply the temporary absence of Mr. Cattermole, and the permanent retirement of Harding and Frank Stone. Mr. Fielding, indeed, is unusually prolific; he has, altogether, forty-three pictures—one for every year, it would seem, that the Society has been established. Nor can we find fault with him for engaging so much space as he must necessarily occupy with so large a number of pictures; for he appears to great advantage, in spite of a certain monotony of manner hardly to be avoided in so prolific an exhibition. Mr. Gastineau is the next to Mr. Fielding in number, though not in importance. He hardly deserves, indeed, to occupy so large a space upon the walls as his fellow members have awarded him; or, by the rules of the Society, he is (unfortunately for us), perhaps, entitled to engross.

No. 7. "The Lake of Geneva, from Clarens, looking towards the Valley of the Rhone." George Frupp. A large and charming landscape—something between Calcott and Clarkson Stanfield. The execution, in parts, is extremely good.

12. "A Watermill near Corwen, North Wales." P. De Wint. Perhaps, the most remarkable example in the Exhibition of the merits and defects of Mr. De Wint's peculiar style. The treatment is extremely broad, and the execution almost woolly.

22. "View of Snowdon, from the Mountain Road between Pont-Aberglaslyn and Tan-y-booch." Copley Fielding. One of the finest of Mr. Fielding's works: the effect of distance admirable. The mountain and the sky are kept capitally apart, and yet together.

27. "A Day in the Forest of Atholl." Evans, of Eton. Mr. Evans has other Highland pictures in the Exhibition (three we think), conceived and executed with great truth of character and pencil. This is one of the finest.

31. "The Isle of Staffa—a View of Clam Shell Cave." Copley Fielding. Wild and effective; but we prefer Mr. Fielding when dealing with wastes and downs. The Wastes of Cumberland and the Downs of Sussex are his peculiar home.

38. "Chapel in the Cathedral, Bruges." Joseph Nash. The chapel door is represented open; and, in front, a man kneeling at his devotions. The effect is somewhat cold; but the execution, as is usual with Mr. Nash, extremely careful.

41. "View in Epping Forest, near High Beech, Essex." P. De Wint. Effective; but too broad and too broken.

45. "River Llygwy, from Pont-y-Kyffyn, near Capel Cûrig." D. Cox. An upright drawing—boldly conceived, but broad, streaky, and even dirty.

56. "Drumadoun." W. A. Nesfield. A fine poetic drawing of a lovely coast, with a red lurid sky, a foundered ship, a vulture in the foreground, and a flight of sea-gulls.

59. "Claddagh Fisherman's Cabin." Alfred Frupp. An interior, broadly and freely painted. A young mother is represented feeding her child; a boy at her feet is mixing the food.

63. "Piazza del Duomo, Trent, in the Tyrol." W. Callow. A clever drawing; very different from either Prout or Nash, and, therefore, not mannered.

72. "Jupiter Nursed by Amalthea, the Nymphs, and Corybantes, in the Island of Crete." J. Cristall. Cold and careful, and much in the manner of Westall or Howard. We prefer a different subject from the same pencil—(No. 77) "A Gleaner of Herefordshire."

78. "Windor Park." D. Cox. A large and violently-painted picture—the Castle in the distance, and a storm coming on. A lady and child running in the foreground. This is not Pope's Windor Forest, or the Forest of Herne the Hunter, or of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

80. "Italian Landscape, with sea-port—composition." Copley Field-



"JEALOUSY."—PAINTED BY THE LATE G. HARRISON.

ing. A most beautiful drawing—full of Claude-like painting and poetry.

89. "Augsburg, Bavaria." S. Prout. Very large and full of figures. A capital example of the master.

97. "The Necker, from the Konigstuhl, Heidelberg." T. M. Richardson, jun. Should be contrasted with Mr. Pyne's large picture of the same subject in the present Suffolk-street Exhibition. There is more air and light, and distance in the oil picture of Mr. Pyne; but this is still an excellent drawing.

106. "Matlock Vale, Derbyshire." P. De Wint. Too broad again. The haycocks or wheatsheafs look like pitched tents.

109. "The Eagle Tower, Haddon." S. Rayner. A fine drawing, but too large for the little subject that is in it.

116. "Bolton Abbey." D. Cox. A bold, dashing, and effective drawing—much in the manner of Gainsborough; and by far the finest work from Mr. Cox's pencil in the present Exhibition. The abbey is seen reflected in the water, and on the right of the picture cows are represented driven by girls with milk-pails. No kind of architectural style is observed—the building is Gothic, that is all.

125. "View on the Witham, near Lincoln." P. De Wint. A long, narrow picture exquisite in feeling and execution throughout. It has been bought by Mr. Lewis Pocock, one of the Secretaries of the Art Union.

133. "Haddon Hall, Derbyshire." W. C. Smith. Haddon, in the time of the Vernons, and nicely conceived, but somewhat hard and green.

142. "The Black Knight and Jester Riding through the Forest." Joseph Nash. A truer name would be, "Scene in a Forest—Black Knight and Jester in the distance."

150. "Arundel Castle, from the upper part of the Park, Sussex." Copley Fielding. A fine representation of a fine view, and in Copley Fielding's best manner.

160. "A Tramp." W. Hunt. A woman seated on a roadside, tired and thoughtful. This is a clever drawing.

172. "The Hallowed Relic." Alfred Frupp. A very large drawing, with very little in it more than a figure kneeling at a cross. In the foreground is a skull, which we would recommend Mr. Frupp to remove when the picture is returned to him.

176. "A Landscape—Sunset." Poetic in parts, but surely that mottled scagliola marble sky is not true to nature.

183. "Milan Cathedral." S. Prout. Clever, and with the architecture more in detail than is usual with Mr. Prout.

188. "A Page." W. Hunt. A boy in a yellow dress, asleep on a chair. The attitude is easy and unaffected.

198. "Chrysanthemums." 201. "Poppies." V. Bartholomew. Beautifully true.

204. "Camellias." 205. "Jar of Flowers." 206. "Spring Flowers." Maria Harrison. All are excellent.

212. "Devotional Offerings." W. Hunt. A female figure kneel-

ing, with flowers thrown down on the ground before her. The face full of tranquil sorrow.

232. "Christmas Pie." W. Hunt. A boy on a chair, with a pie before him, a knife in one hand, and a fork in the other. The expression of happiness extremely clever. A piece of holly on the table relieves the rest of the yellow colouring. We have engraved this characteristic drawing in No. 245 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

276. "Trampers at Home." W. Hunt. Two female figures—one seated sewing, the other standing peeling potatoes. Clever, but certainly inferior to the "Trampers Resting," already noticed.

290. "Plums." W. Hunt. Beautifully coloured, and, with the blue meal upon them, exquisitely given.

299. "A Corn Field, near Ilfley, Oxfordshire." 307. "Stacking Hay." P. de Wint. Two companion drawings. Detail is always sacrificed by Mr. de Wint. We do not mean *Denner-like* detail, but the distinctiveness of nature.

304. "Jealousy." The late G. Harrison. A garden scene, with three figures in the central walk. We have engraved it in our present Number. Mr. Harrison was an artist of promise, unfortunately lost to the arts before his genius was fully ripe.

315. "Butcher Boy." W. Hunt. A three-quarter figure of a butcher boy, with a pig in his arms. You can almost hear the squeak of the little porker. The quiet enjoyment of the boy's face is perfectly irresistible.

LITERATURE.

ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF PIERRE JEAN DE BÉRANGER, with Translations by WILLIAM YOUNG. Chapman & Hall.

A translation that should reproduce the beauties of Béranger's verse in English, is one of those difficulties that border on the impossible. Many of Béranger's lyrics, in sentiment, appeal to the whole world; but the exquisite delicacy of his language defies imitation, and the skill with which he introduces and repeats his "refrains," cannot be approached: in a translation, they inevitably become stiff or heavy, or must be paraphrased or evaded. In feeling, too, he is wholly French; his opinions are those of the nation when it levelled the Bastille, with that admiration of Napoleon and the military greatness of the Empire that succeeded the political enthusiasm of the Revolution. Like Michelet and others we could name, he still believes that France and her armies are the regenerators of the world, only held back from their mission by "the system" of Louis Philippe, and the timid bourgeoisie, with its spirit of commerce, that prefers selling sugar to fighting. He launched a few satires at Napoleon when he was sinking from the great chief of a nation into a vulgar Emperor; but, when he fell, Béranger turned from the stupid legitimacies of the Restoration to the glories of the past, with all a patriot's fire and poet's affection; and, when it was dangerous to sing save in unison with the Court choir, he addressed the Republic of his early years, half in playfulness, hiding his meaning by apostrophising it as his "Lisette." In some of his songs, it is difficult to say whether he mingled politics with his love, or threw a little love into his politics. The despotism of the old regime, it is said, was "tempered by epigrams;" the Restoration was shaken by songs; and Béranger incurred the honours of fine and imprisonment. And, when the hopes of the "three days" were fading, he drew his pen against the Revolution of July; but the new dynasty, stronger or wiser than the old, left him in freedom. For some years he has been silent; but, within the last few weeks, he has published some additional songs, marked with all his genius, in which he again appeals to the military spirit of France, and the associations of the Empire.

With much he has written Englishmen cannot sympathise: many things the mass of the English public will not appreciate, for the rising generation is not intimate with all the events that absorbed attention thirty years ago. But with all these abatements there is enough to make a translation of his best pieces welcome; and this is the most comprehensive yet attempted by one writer. Single songs have, perhaps, been better done before: the splendid "Wandering Jew" has been nobly rendered by Dr. Bowring, and other pieces lie scattered through various periodicals; it is almost a pity they are not collected; the variety of treatment would give a freshness, and insure an absence of that mannerism unavoidable in the work of one hand. But for those who have got to be introduced to Béranger, this volume is the completest. It faithfully and conscientiously executed, though the necessities of rhyme have compelled various expansions of the ideas that are sometimes heavy and common-place. Those pieces are the best where the translator has shaken himself most free from the metre of the original. The "Song of the Cossack" is finely given; so is the "Alchemist;" the "Beggars" (with the exception of that stumbling-block the refrain), is capital. It is in the light playful pieces like the "King of Yvetot," or those where the language is that of the common people, with its slang and abbreviation, which Béranger alone could render poetical, that the deficiency of the translation is most apparent; the "Old Corporal" is an instance. In the original, the sang froid of the veteran marching to execution, expressed in the phrases of the barrack-room, is terribly natural; but, in English, this character and colouring cannot be given. This, however, the reader, who cannot enjoy the original, will not miss; for general ability and faithfulness we can heartily recommend Mr. Young's translation; he has given every song in the original on the opposite page; and, to those who have a knowledge of both languages, the comparison of the two texts is at once a useful exercise and a delightful occupation.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LORD HOLLAND.—The King of the French has just presented a magnificent porcelain vase of Sevres to Lord Holland. By a delicate attention his Majesty has caused to be painted on the vase the house at Twickenham in which he resided when in England, and in which he often received the father of Lord Holland, with whom he always maintained the most friendly relations. On the other side of the vase is a representation of the Palace of the Tuileries. Some time ago the King consented to accept from Lord Holland a portrait of his father, after Leslie, which is considered a striking likeness.

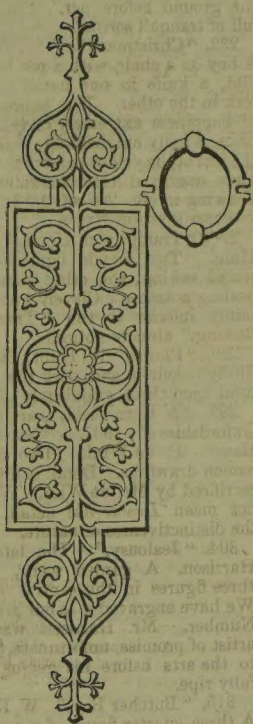
DEATH OF LADY ALICIA GORDON.—The above lady died on Saturday last, at her residence, in Hertford street, May-fair. Her ladyship was daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Aberdeen, and to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., and was born in 1788. Lady Alicia was for several years Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

THE YEAR'S REVENUE.—The tables have been published of the national income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th April. The total receipts were £54,493,761 19s. 10d., and the expenditure £51,708,570 16s. 2d., giving an excess over expenditure of £2,765,191 3s. 8d. The principal items of receipt, dropping the odd numbers, are—Customs, £21,000,000; Excise, nearly £14,000,000; Stamps, £7,600,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £4,257,000; Property Tax, £5,464,000. The total charge of the funded debt on the other side of the account is £27,636,194, and the remaining large items are—Army, £6,500,000; Navy, £7,700,000; Ordnance, £2,645,000; Miscellaneous, including £550,000 on account of distress in Ireland, nearly £4,000,000. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th ult. were £5,459,000.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

(Continued from page 261.)

THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

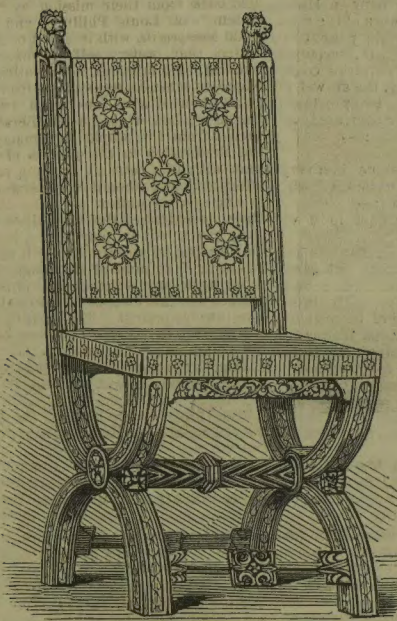


FINGER-PLATE.

ing, each window being divided by mullions into three days or lights, having quatrefoiled heads and tracery. The windows are filled with stained glass, of simple but characteristic pattern, consisting, in each light, of the rose, thistle and shamrock, surmounted by Royal crowns, on a ground of elegant diaper-work; and the whole is bordered by a narrow fillet, having roses at intervals. The tracery in the heads of the windows has sprays of roses. The effect of these windows is exquisitely beautiful. The rich colours in them, and the softened tone of the light which streams through their various hues, and latticed work, add an impressive magnificence to the lavish decorations of the apartment.

A deeply moulded base runs round the room, and from it rises the paneling of wainscot, of an excellent and enriched design, in the napkin pattern. There are three rows of paneling of this pattern; and, above them, on either side of the apartment, is a series of spaces, nearly square, which are to be filled with bassi-relievi, carved in oak, representing important events in the lives of the Queens of England. Six of these spaces occur on the sides of the room, and above each fire-place is a long space or panel. In the space over the west fire-place, an experimental bas-relief has been introduced, to ascertain the general effect which may be expected from the intended series; and it harmonises exquisitely with the character of the room. Over these sunken panels for bassi-relievi, and separated from them by a deep moulding, enriched with pateræ of varied and elaborate design, is another series, but of tall panels, within which portraits of the Sovereigns of England

will be painted, on a gilded ground. Of these spaces there are twenty-eight in all, six being at either end, and eight on either side of the room. All the vacant panels have been hung, temporarily, with a superb paper of the richest colours, on a gilt ground. The frieze above these panels is most elaborately enriched with oak leaves and acorns, having shields charged with the armorial bearings, properly blazoned and gilded, of the different Sovereigns of England since the Conquest. At intervals, and between each shield, is a narrow label, running diagonally over the oak leaves, painted vellum colour, on which are the names of the Sovereigns whose arms are delineated on the shields. The cresting above the frieze is of most exquisite design and



CHAIR IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

richness of character, consisting of Tudor flowers and quatrefoils, with roses on pierced tracery. The compartments of the paneling are divided from each other by carved pillars, rising to the height of the frieze; and between each tall panel also is a slender pillar of similar delicate workmanship. The pillars are elevated on square pedestals, having moulded bases to correspond to the base of the paneling to the room, with sunken

If the superb character of this apartment, only a proximate idea can be formed. Even in its comparatively unfinished state, it is a most magnificent apartment; but, when the intended frescoes on the walls, and Regal portraits in the paneling, are inserted in their several places, the general effect will be of excessive richness and Regal splendour. The walls are each divided into three compartments; those on the east and west having fire-places in the centres, and doors into the lobbies in the side divisions; the south side has only a lofty arched doorway communicating with the Victoria Gallery in its central division; whilst in the centre, on the north side, is an archway, to correspond, though it is merely an enrichment to a blank wall; and in the side divisions are doors leading into the House of Lords.

The walls are paneled to a considerable height, having a deep frieze, with an elaborate cresting to it, running all round the room. On the north and south sides, the walls above the paneling are, at present, covered with drapery of a dark marone, having roses and crowns diapered upon it in gold colour, as a temporary adornment to blank walls; it being intended, at a future period, to have frescoes painted in the vacant spaces, between the pillars. The east and west ends have each three windows, above the paneling.

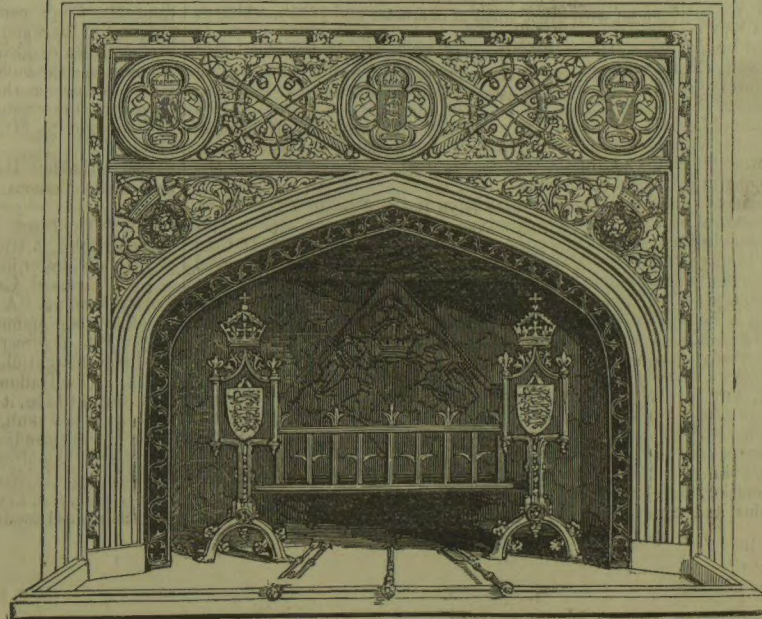


THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

panels and quatrefoils upon the respective faces. These pillars are octagonal, and each side is elaborately carved with small quatrefoils in alternate series. About midway up the pillars is a foliated lozenge-shaped ornament, above which the pillar is again of octagonal form and quatrefoiled. From the lozenge ornament on the pillars, on the north and south sides of the room, spring the branches for gas-lights, which are most elaborately wrought in diamond pattern, and end in a rich coronal. Small shields with the arms of England are affixed to the fronts of the branches. The lesser pillars between the panels terminate in crocketed pinnacles. Slender pillars rise from short pedestals above the frieze, to correspond to those below; they have beautifully carved capitals.

The small doorways leading into the House of Lords and the Corridors are precisely similar to each other in decoration; they are slightly recessed, the upper corners of the recesses having segments of arches with fleurs-de-lis in them. Three boldly sculptured bosses are over each door. The doors themselves are each of two wings, paneled in

elegant pattern, in the lower portion, pierced for two lights, with traceried heads, in the upper, and filled with plate glass. The brass work of the hinges is of simple, yet effective design, but the finger-plates and escutcheons to the locks are of exquisite detail. We have engraved one of the finger-plates in our initial letter: it will be seen, it con-



FIRE-PLACE.

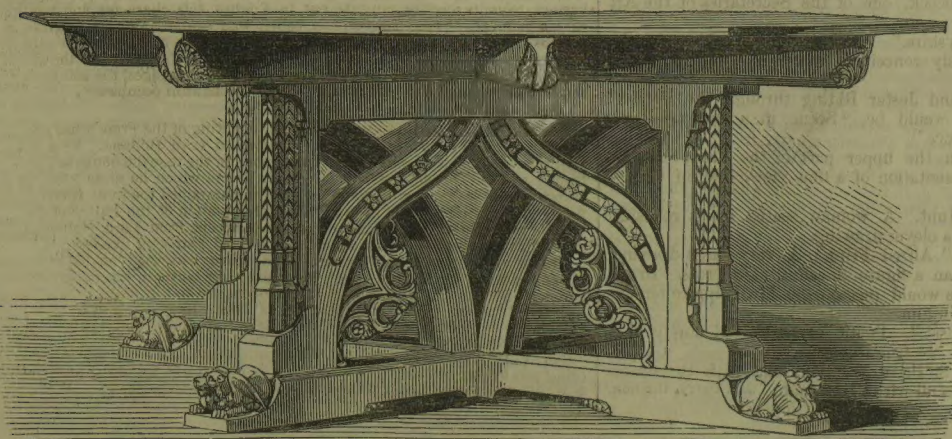


TABLE IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

sists of a quatrefoil, bearing a rose in the centre; and from it sprays treillage of exceedingly complicated design and arrangement, forming an elegant ornament to the door, strictly in keeping with the architectural members in its vicinity.

The large doorway on the south side, leading into the, at present unfinished, Victoria Gallery, is of lofty pitch, very much decorated, and deeply recessed. Four shields, with crowns over them in alto-relievo, and bearing the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, respectively, are at intervals in the mouldings on either side of the door, roses filling up the vacant spaces; whilst small labels, on which are inscribed Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, and Wallia, are under each shield. Around the arch, a series of small quatrefoils is introduced, and the spandrels have quatrefoils with a rose and a fleur-de-lis within them. The archway on the north wall corresponds exactly in design to its companion opposite; and magnificent curtains of damask, with deep gold fringes, conceal the spaces left for both doors, which are, as yet, unfinished. As the door on the north side is a false one, a statue of her Majesty will be placed on a pedestal in front of it a future period. We believe that it is already commissioned. The seat shown in our view is not a fixture, but has only a temporary right to its locality.

THE CEILING.

The Ceiling of the Victoria Lobby is excessively rich in decoration. It is divided by massive tie-beams into nine large compartments, and each of these is again divided into eight by small ribs; at the intersections of which, and at their junctions with the tie-beams, are exquisitely sculptured bosses, all varied in character, and richly gilded. The faces of the tie-beams are deeply moulded, and along them is carved an intricate treillage, having labels at intervals, intertwined and running diagonally amidst it, painted vellum colour, and bearing the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit." The treillage is coloured and gilded. At the intersections of the tie-beams are bosses of great diversity, richness, and vigour of design; consisting of lions in varied attitudes, surrounded by a bold foliage, gilded and painted, in vivid tints. The surface of the Ceiling is painted a dark blue. Within the compartments are heater-shaped shields, containing, alternately, the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and around them are enriched quatrefoil borders, with fleurs-de-lis and coronals, the former in the central angles and the latter at the corners. At the points where the tie-beams enter the walls, an elaborate foliage rises from the capitals of the slender pillars at the sides, and similar foliage from the pillars at the angles of the room. From the variety and richness of the sculptural decorations of this Ceiling, and the vivid colours employed in their enrichment, the effect is gorgeous in the extreme, almost surpassing in splendour that of the House of Lords, yet so softened by the tone of the stained glass as to be perfectly free from intrusive brightness.

THE FIRE-PLACES.

The Fire-places are of very elegant design, and elaborate workmanship. The opening for the fire is a low arch, deeply recessed; the sides and back, incrustured with red and blue encaustic tiles, having the lions of England and the Royal monogram on them respectively. The spandrels of the arch are enriched with Tudor roses, crowned, painted and gilded; and from them flow, in graceful arrangement, the thistle and shamrock, also gilded. In a long panel, immediately above the arch, are three quatrefoils, within circles, having, in their centres, shields of the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and, in gilt letters, on blue labels twining under the shields, the respective mottoes "Dieu et Mon Droit," "Nemo me Impune Lacessit," and "Quis Separabit." In the spaces between the quatrefoils are circles of oak branches, with sceptres and swords placed saltire-wise upon them, intertwined by a cord and tassels. The stove is very low, and along the top bar are fleurs-de-lis. The reredos, or back, rises high in gable form, and has upon it the Royal Arms of England, with its supporters and crest. The fire-dogs are of brass, and represent shields, with the lions of England upon them, pendant from standards of enriched design, resting on played feet, ornamented with foliage; the standards being surmounted by Regal crowns. The fire implements are of wrought brass, elegantly designed. It will be seen, by our representation, that fenders, those necessary adjuncts to modern fire-places, are dispensed with; a raised moulding round the hearth serving in lieu thereof, besides being made in accordance with the style of architecture of the room. We should observe that the bas-relief represented in our delineation of the Fire-place is not carved in oak, but is merely in plaster, coloured to imitate oak: the subject is Queen Philippa interceding with Edward the Third in behalf of the Citizens of Calais. On brackets, over each Fire-place, are clocks, in oak cases, beautifully carved. The cases have gables, with crockets and finials, and at the corners are small buttresses, with pinnacles; they were made by Webb. The works of the clocks are by Vulliamy. The dials are exquisitely enamelled in blue and gold, and colour.

THE FURNITURE.

The furniture of the Victoria Lobby is of truly artistic design and character, and shows how much is gained in effect and style, by having an artist's master-mind to direct the upholsterer's skill. In arrangement and details, nothing can be better or more in unison with the architectural features of the room than the chairs and tables; and the *tout ensemble* produced by them, in their proper places, is perfectly beautiful. In point of workmanship, they are of exquisite finish, and add to the repute of Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, in whose establishment they were made.

The Chairs are of oak. They have straight backs, with lions' heads at the top. Russia leather, of a red colour, is strained tightly over the backs, and secured by brass nails, of Gothic pattern and form. Tudor roses are stamped on the leather and gilded.

The seat is of Russian leather also, but without stuffing, the stout leather resting on the webbing underneath. The legs are formed like a curved X, and are strengthened by a middle bar. The legs are exquisitely foliated, and richly carved, and the middle bar is of an extremely beautiful pattern and workmanship. Our Engraving gives an accurate representation of the unique and picturesque character of these Chairs; and to it we refer our readers, premising that much of the carved work is so delicate, that we can only give a general idea of it. There are sixteen Chairs in all, all of them being of one pattern. Each is three feet four inches and a half in height at the back; the seat of the usual height, one foot seven.

Two Tables are in the Lobby, of octagonal form, and peculiarly effective design. As the tables are alike in form and ornamentation, we need only describe one of them, and refer our readers to our engraved representation to elucidate points which may not be readily understood from a verbal description. It has four legs resting on moulded plinths, and supporting bearers, stretching from corner to corner; and four other bearers radiate from the centre to the sides of the Table, the extremities of all the bearers being carved in elegant foliage. The legs are delicately enriched by a leaf pattern carved on them, and have plain moulded capitals and bases; whilst, on the ends of the plinths from which they rise, are winged lions and dragons couchant. Ogee arches span from leg to leg, each ornamented with elaborate paterne, in narrow sunken panels; and on their under sides are bold curved enrichments, trefoiled. The tops of the Tables are parquetted, or formed of small pieces of wood inlaid in a lattice fashion, and very highly polished. The general character of these Tables is great strength, blended with richness of decoration, and perfect keeping with the florid embellishments of the room. The Carpet is of the same pattern as that in the House of Lords, a deep blue, with gold-coloured roses.

In the View we give of the Interior of the Victoria Lobby, we have omitted the chairs and tables, that the general architectural features of the apartment might be unbroken; and, consequently, our readers must imagine, in the mind's eye, the appearance of the furniture, the tables, surrounded by chairs, and the branches for candles upon them. Our View is looking west, showing the great door to the Victoria Hall on the left hand. The fire-place is given in detail, to show its sculptural adornments, and the fire-dogs and stove on a larger scale than in the general view.

It is impossible to conceive a more Regal apartment than is the Victoria Lobby, every detail being in such exquisite taste, and so gorgeously enriched by colour and gold; and, in addition to its splendour, there is the prevailing feeling that the embellishments are ALL ART, no hackneyed design or copied enrichment being introduced: all are new and beautiful. Indeed, we doubt whether even King Louis of Bavaria, that art-loving Monarch, ever imagined a more perfect specimen of art-decoration than this room will present, when all the architect's intentions are carried out. Even now, there is not a single decoration, or piece of furniture, which does not bear the stamp of genius and consummate taste; and when the pictorial beauties are

added to its architectural, no room in Europe will exceed it in magnificence and appropriateness.

Next week we shall illustrate the Regal Throne, and other Royal enrichments, in the House of Lords.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri"—composed in 1813 for the Theatre San Benedetto, in Venice, after the triumphant production of "Tancredi" at the Fenice in the same year—was performed on Saturday night, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion—the hero of a hundred fights being seen, also, in the Duke of Bedford's box. This comic opera has not been given for some years, and its story, therefore, not being so familiar to the *habitués*, as buffa operas of more modern date, the audience were not so alive to the admirable points in the acting of the *troupe*. About the singing, however, there was no misapprehension; it was certainly a remarkable fact, to meet with a first-rate company of artists, entirely new to this country, without having recourse to the talents of Grisi, Persiani, Mario, Ronconi, Tamburini, &c., in the cast. Albini was *Isabella*, the Italian in Algiers; Mdle. Angelini, *Elvira*, the termagant wife of the Bey; Mdle. A. Bellini, *Zulma*, her attendant; Marini, *Mustapha*, the Bey; Salvi, *Lindoro*, the Italian captive; Rovere, *Taddeo*, the henpecked husband of *Isabella*; and Polonini, *Halv*, the Captain of the Algerine Corsairs. The action of the piece is very slight. *Mustapha*, the Bey of Algiers, tired of the Eastern beauties of the harem, commissions *Halv* to find a Christian captive, resolving to transfer *Elvira* to *Lindoro*. *Halv*, meeting with *Taddeo* and *Isabella*, who are shipwrecked on the coast of Algiers, conveys her to *Mustapha*, *Taddeo* passing himself off as her uncle to save his life. *Isabella* is a spirited Italian, who at once brings the Bey to submission; and meeting with her former lover, *Lindoro*, the three captives conspire together, and, by making *Mustapha* become a chief of the *Pappataci*, a supposed sect, the adored of womankind, and playing him with wine, manage their escape from Algiers. The situations in the second act, in which the Bey puts on, over his rich Oriental costume, a dress coat, powdered wig, &c., and takes the absurd *Pappataci* oath, are extremely laughable. Rovere, so long the great star of the Viennese Imperial Theatre, and of the Scala at Milan, managed to ingratiate himself in the favour of the public before the second act had closed, although many of his jokes were lost, from the want of knowledge of his peculiar style. Once familiar with his audience, Rovere will prove a welcome addition. He has inexhaustible fun in his nature, and he has the advantage of being an excellent singer, a quality rarely met with in buffa actors. *Mustapha* was unfortunately labouring under combined indisposition and stage-fright, and did not create the great sensation that had been anticipated. But he will take the highest position eventually. He is the most famed *basso profundo* of Italy, gigantic in stature, with a massive, sonorous, and musical voice. He has wonderful flexibility, and his powers are very versatile. In the finale of the first act, and in the "Pappataci," he greatly distinguished himself, despite of the drawbacks we have referred to. He was too ill to repeat the part on Tuesday, and a change of opera was the consequence. Salvi sang the tenor part deliciously, difficult and high as it is for the voice. Nothing could be more charming than his singing in the andantino "Languir per una bella," and in the duo with Marini, "Se inclinassi." He was greatly applauded. Polonini's "Halv" was of great aid in the concerted pieces. The great hit was, however, made by Albini, who again created quite a *furor*, not only by the never-equalled charm of her contralto notes, but by her marvellous execution of the most florid divisions in the mezzo soprano register. There never, perhaps, was an instance of any artist coming to this country with such little noise, having such a decided success. Everything she sings is received with a torrent of approbation. Her intonation is so perfect, and her organ is so sympathetic, that she touches the heart more than any other vocalist we ever recollect, except Malibran. She proved the varied excellences of her style by this appearing as a *cantatrice buffa*. Her acting is so natural, and the play of her features so speaking, that she would be appreciated highly if she were not the great vocalist she is felt to be. She has two cavatinas in this opera, "Cruda sorte," in the first act, and "Pensa alla patria," in the second; the slow movement of the latter is pathetic and patriotic in sentiment, and it was sung with a fervour as to insure a rapturous encore; in the allegro, Albini executed some sparkling cadence with consummate skill and finish.

On Tuesday night "Lucia" was repeated for the third time. At the first performance Ronconi, who made his *début* as *Enrico Ashton*, was too hoarse to do justice to the music. On the second occasion Tamburini was to have played it, but was taken ill, and Signor Pietro Ley was substituted at the eleventh hour. On Tuesday, however, Ronconi appeared with all his vigour, and a finer piece of acting we have never witnessed; his singing being also remarkable for power and brilliancy, although the quality of the voice in the level passages is not of the most musical order.

Of the charming *Lucia* of Mdme. Persiani, of the impassioned *Edgar* of Salvi, and the impressive *Bideben* of Polonini, we have before written in terms of unqualified eulogy; and, on Tuesday evening, these parts were equally as superbly rendered, despite of a cough which seemed to annoy the *prima donna* in the earlier scenes. Every ovation was bestowed during the evening, but Costa's excellent discretion in not accepting encores is much to be praised. The Duchess of Kent and suite occupied her Majesty's box.

On Thursday night, Bellini's "Puritani" was given for the first time, with Grisi, as *Elvira*; Mdle. Angelina, *Henrietta*; Mario, *Arturo*; Tamburini, *Giorgio*; Tagliafico, *Riccardo*; Tulli, *Bruno*; and Polonini, *Walton*. The *Divia* was in splendid voice, and never sang more beautifully. In the Polacca, "Son Vergin Vezzosa," she introduced some novel divisions, which created quite a sensation. Her acting in the finale of the first act was admirable. In the mad scene, "Qui la voce," the passion and pathos of her vocalisation quite electrified the house. Her duo with Mario, in the last act, was also superbly rendered. We never saw this great *prima donna* looking better, with more power and sweetness of voice. The cheering was immense, from beginning to end. Mario, who had two picturesque costumes of a Cavalier in the time of the first Charles, also shared in the honours of the evening. His "A te cara" was rapturously encored; Grisi's holding note being as wonderful as ever in the quatuor. Mario acted with more than ordinary vigour, and his "Ella è Tremante" was sung with impassioned feeling. Tamburini sang the music of *Giorgio* with infinite expression, particularly the cavatina in the second act. He was to have played his original part of *Riccardo* and Marini that of *Giorgio*, but, on Wednesday, a change was rendered necessary, owing to the latter artist being still severely indisposed. Tagliafico's *Riccardo*, undertaken at a very short notice, was creditable.

The "Suoni la Tromba" duo was well commenced by the two bassi; but, in the *ensemble* at the close, their voices did not blend well together, and the absence of a singer with the massive quality of a Lablache was felt. The opera, however, on the whole, never gave us unmitigated satisfaction.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fourth Concert, on Monday, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. There was a numerous attendance of rank and fashion, and the rooms were crowded to excess. The Royal amateurs arrived at eight o'clock, and were received with the National Anthem, and remained until the end of the Concert. The programme exhibited the remarkable event of Costa conducting the first part, and Mendelssohn the second act. Beethoven's Symphony in F, beautifully played, was the opening piece. Misses A. and M. Williams sang Rossini's duetto, "Quis est homo," from the "Stabat Mater," very smoothly, the cadence being nicely executed. Then came the lion of the evening, Mendelssohn, in Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in G, Costa directing the orchestral accompaniments. The sensation produced by the gifted composer's magnificent execution was unparalleled. His touch is exquisite; and, as a contemporary has remarked, "he has all the vigour of a giant with the fancy of the poet." The Concerto itself is one of Beethoven's weakest works of that class; but, in Mendelssohn's hands, it came out with a charm and freshness, impossible to describe in conventional language of criticism. He introduced two cadences of surpassing skill, sporting with the Beethovenian themes in endless variety of contrapuntal treatment. The flow of ideas seemed to be inexhaustible, and the glorious impulse of the whole irresistibly captivating. He played the Concerto entirely from memory; and his working up of the themes of Beethoven quite electrified even the accomplished members of the orchestra. Her Majesty and Prince Albert applauded the pianist warmly. Miss M. Williams sang an elegant aria by F. Rossi, bearing date 1686, "Ah! verduni quel core," charmingly. Weber's chivalrous overture, "Euryanthe," closed the first part. Costa conducted it with an ardour and impetuosity that were communicated to the executants, and created quite a corresponding *furor* on the listeners. Mendelssohn conducted the second part, comprising his own Scotch Symphony in A minor, No. 3, and his Overture, Scherzo, Song with Chorus, "You spotted snakes," and the Notturmo, March, and Finale Chorus, from the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is needless to add, that these well-known inspirations—so replete with fancy, feeling, and imagination—were received with the highest enthusiasm. The Misses Williams's singing of Weber's duet, "Come, be gay," from the "Freischütz," completed the vocal selection of this memorable concert, which reflected the highest credit on the artists engaged in it, and on the spirited Directors, for presenting such an attractive scheme. Mr. Anderson, the hon. treasurer, made admirable arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the Royal visitors. The next concert will be on the 10th of May, on which occasion Madame Persiani and Signor Salvi will sing—the Director of the Royal Italian Opera having, in the most liberal manner, given consent that these great artists should appear.

THE MELODISTS' CLUB.—On Tuesday evening there was a very delightful meeting, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair; on which occasion, the prize of ten guineas, for the best Druidical Ode, given by Gen. Sir Andrew Bannard, G.C.B., one of the Vice-Presidents, was awarded to Blewitt, the popular veteran composer. Mr. J. L. Hutton gained the second prize, given by W. Foster White, Esq.; and Mr. Charles Horn the third prize of five guineas, given by W. Dixon, Esq. The three compositions were sung by Mr. Machin in excellent style, accompanied by Sir H. R. Bishop. The decision gave general satisfaction. The Brothers Heimsberger, from Vienna, played a Concertante Duo for Two Violins, by Maurer, very brilliantly, and were deservedly cheered for their finished execution. Benedict, the pianist and composer, accompanied them with his customary skill. Herr Hoelzel sang some German songs admirably. Glees were sung by Messrs. Handel Gear, King, Moxley, Elliott, Spencer Ford, Barnby, E. Taylor, &c. The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Saltoun, B. E. Cabell, Esq., M.P.; E. Goldsmid, Esq.; T. Fitzherbert, Esq.; A. Bunn, Esq.; T. Oliphant, Esq.; C. L. Grunstein, Esq.; W. Anderson, Esq., &c., were amongst the members and guests present on this festive occasion. Mr. Parry, the hon.

secretary, whom the *Chronicle* properly calls the life and soul of the Club, was indefatigable in his exertions to provide a great musical treat.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the third meeting of this excellent institution, on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a host of amateurs, Haydn's Quartet in G, Op. 76; Beethoven's Quartet, No. 1, Op. 59, in F; and Spohr's second Concertante for two violins, comprised the scheme. The executants were Joseph and George Heimsberger, the sons of the leader of the Imperial Opera in Vienna; M. Deloffre, second violin; Mr. Hill, tenor; Herr Hausmann, violoncello; and Lindsay Sloper, pianoforte. The brother violinists made most successful *débuts* on this occasion. Joseph, the elder, is a first-rate artist, who proved himself to be as capable of leading in the Haydn quatuor as he was of conquering Spohr's difficult combinations; Hausmann, Hill, Deloffre, and Sloper also exhibited their executive powers to the best advantage. Amongst the artists present were Herr Schuloff, the pianist from Prague; Madame Oury, the pianiste; Sainton and Vieuxtemps, the violinists; Costa, Wallace, &c. At the fourth meeting, on the 11th instant, Vieuxtemps will lead; and on the 25th, the youthful genius, Joachim.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by the gifted composer, took place on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The chorus, so full of Paganini character, "Baal we cry to thee," was encored; and the newly-written trio—a charming inspiration—"Lift thine eyes," so nicely sung by Miss Kirkham, Miss Duval, and Miss Dolby, was also demanded a second time. Miss Kirkham is a niece of Mrs. Anderson the pianist to her Majesty, and a pupil of Mr. Costa: she has a soprano voice of considerable range, and is a young vocalist of much promise. Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, as well as Lockey and Phillips, sang the soli very artistically. The marked improvement in the choral singing is also worthy of praise.

The Oratorio was given last night for the fourth and last time, Miss Hawes resuming her original part of the *Queen*, which she sang so finely at the Birmingham Festival; and Staudigl, *Elijah*. Mendelssohn's presence has given a fresh impetus to this admirable Society.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

This morning will be the second Concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music at the Hanover-square rooms. On Monday, at the fifth Meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, Vieuxtemps will lead. On Wednesday, will be the third Concert of Ancient Music, under the direction of Prince Albert: her Majesty will be present. Albini, Mario, and Tamburini, of the Royal Italian Opera; and Staudigl, Gardoni, and Lablache, of her Majesty's Theatre, will sing. On Friday, is the ninth Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and the violinist Boucher's *Matinée*, at Willis's Rooms; also the Annual Concert in aid of the Royal Society of Female Musicians—an excellent institution.

Mr. Edney gave a Concert at the Amwell-street Rooms, Pentonville, on Wednesday last, at which Mr. John Parry sang. Mr. Wilson had a full attendance last Monday at the Music Hall. Messrs. Gollmack (pianist), and Oberthun (harp), gave a Concert on Friday at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Jules de Glimmes and Benedict.

At the last Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, in Store-street, Mr. H. Leslie, the Hon. Secretary, distinguished himself in a violoncello solo, on themes from "Lucia." M. Oury, the violinist, and Madame Oury, the pianiste, are in town for the season. Verdi, the composer, is daily expected in London, to direct the production of a new opera at Her Majesty's Theatre. His "Macbeth," recently so successful at the Pergola, in Florence, has been purchased for the Royal Italian Opera, and Grisi will appear as *Lady Macbeth*. Verdi's "Lombardi" has failed at the Italian Opera in Vienna, but his "Ernani" has been triumphant. Madame Tadolini, and the English singer, Miss Hayes, and the French artist, Mdle. Borghese, are in the Viennese *troupe*; as also Ivanoff, the Russian tenor. The firm of Mechetti, in Vienna, has given Balfe £240 for the right of representing the "Bondman" in that capital, and in the Austrian dominions. Mr. W. Rea gave the third and last of his Concerts of Classical Chamber Music, at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening. He is a clever and rising pianist, and played Beethoven's Sonata in E flat with great skill. A pretty song of his writing, "The stormy night," sung by Mr. Ferrand, gained an encore; as also a ballad by J. J. Harte, "When the daylight departing," nicely sung by Miss E. Turner. Messrs. Rockstro and Rea performed Moscheles's duo for two pianofortes, "Hommage à Handel," brilliantly. Miss Holroyd, Miss E. Holroyd, Messrs. Watson, Chipp, and Reynolds, assisted Mr. Rea in his classical scheme.

Madame Stoltz has definitively quitted the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique; and M. Pillet's secession as director is duly anticipated; he is at law now with Carlotta Grisi, the *danseuse*. Berlioz, after a brilliant reception in St. Petersburg, had left for Moscow. Ernst was giving concerts in the Russian capital.

Madame de Lozano, a vocalist of great abilities, has arrived in London for the season. She is a Spanish lady of high connexions, compelled, by adverse circumstances, to devote her musical talents to concert singing.

Mr. Oliphant requests us to correct an error in our list of subscriptions last week, to the Royal Society of Musicians, his name having been put down as a contributor of ten, instead of one guinea.

Willmers, the Danish pianist, who has created a sensation in Italy, Germany, and France, has arrived in London.

IRELAND.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD BESBOROUGH.—We are sorry to state that the Dublin letters give melancholy accounts respecting the state of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Up to a late hour on Monday night the reports of the progress of his Excellency's disorder were of the most alarming character, and great fears were entertained that the noble patient could not survive till morning. His Excellency's disease is aneurism, accompanied, it is said, with water on the chest. All through the night inquiries continued to be made at the Castle, and at four o'clock, a.m. on Tuesday, the answer given was, that his Excellency was no worse than he had been for the two previous days. On Wednesday, however, the prospects of recovery further decreased, as will be seen by a copy of the bulletin issued at nine o'clock a.m.:

"April 28, 1847.

"His Excellency continues in a very precarious state."

A little before three o'clock a fresh and equally unfavourable bulletin was issued. It was as follows:—

"His Excellency continues in a very precarious state up to half-past two o'clock."

ACCIDENT TO LADY ELIZABETH BUTLER.—On Tuesday morning (last week), Lady Elizabeth Butler rode out at eight o'clock, to arrange some matters relative to two poor persons. When on the way home from Killamory, her ladyship's horse stumbled, violently throwing the noble Lady headlong on the road, where she lay in a state of insensibility amid the groups of the peasantry who ran to her assistance. Lord Walter Butler was soon on the spot, and her Ladyship was conveyed to Carryckeen House, pale and scarcely breathing. The fall has occasioned a severe concussion of the brain, but as her Ladyship spoke a few words on Wednesday, and showed some consciousness, it is hoped that she will be again restored to her afflicted family.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CLONFERT.—The Dublin papers mention the death of the Right Rev. Thomas Coen, Bishop of Clonfert, in the archiepiscopal province of Connaught.

REPORTED DEATH OF MISS MARTIN.—A letter from Ballinahinch announces the death of Miss Martin, the daughter and heiress of the late representative for Galway, under the most distressing circumstances; indeed, it is said that, on hearing of the death of her beloved parent, she swallowed poison, and instantly expired. The estate of Mr. Martin was, in regard to extent, a principality. It extended from the bridge of Galway to a tolerably straight line of sixty miles, by about thirty in breadth. The length of his avenue has often been the subject of dispute. From the gate house on the high road to his house is upwards of twenty-one miles in length, and his tenantry number about 10,000 souls. Still, Mr. Martin was not a wealthy man.

THE PROGRESS OF FEVER.—Fever and dysentery continue to make fearful ravages among all classes. The last accounts from Sligo, Belfast, Fermanagh, Moy, and Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, speak of the rapid spread of the contagion in those localities, and the great want of a properly organized system of medical charities, which, if judiciously carried out, might have been the means of saving many of those who have fallen victims to the prevailing diseases. The number of deaths in the Cork workhouse for the week ending April 24, is stated to have been 104.

MORE MURDERS.—The Irish papers contain accounts of two murders of a character nearly similar, though perpetrated in localities far apart from each other; the one in Meath, the other in the county of Cork. In the county of Meath, a man named Molloy was murdered by his own brother, aided by one or two others. The cause instigating to the crime was that the murdered man, the elder of the two, promised the younger a portion of a farm of land he occupied, upon the marriage of the latter; but, when that event took place, he refused to perform his promise: hence the younger man became enraged, slew his brother with a hatchet, and in conjunction with an accomplice, carried the body in a sack a distance of fourteen miles, and flung it into the canal, where it was discovered after several days. The murderer and two persons charged as accomplices have been arrested. In the other case, in Cork, the victim was a man named Sheehan, and the murderers his brother and his sister-in-law. The cause of the murder was that the victim had issued execution against his brother on foot of certain promissory notes of his for a sum of £50.—On the night of yesterday week, a barbarous murder was committed in the barony of Lower Ormond, North Tipperary. A respectable man, of the name of Liddell, who had been steward to Mr. Synge, was shot dead at his house in the village of Terryglass. This unfortunate man bore an excellent character, and as yet the cause of the bloody deed has not transpired.—The *Tipperary Constitution* says: "A poor man, named Patrick Lonergan, was brutally murdered on Saturday night (last week) near his own door, at Killeagh, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, by two men, who robbed him of a cwt. of meal, which he had purchased in this town."

DEATH OF LORD COWLEY.—We announce with regret the death of the Right Honourable Lord Cowley, late Ambassador from England at Paris. His Lordship had been for some time ill, and the lamented event took place on Tuesday night, at his residence in the Place Vendôme, Paris. The noble Lord was in his 75th year, having been born in 1773. His Lordship was a brother of the Duke of Wellington, whose junior he was by four years.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

ON THE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. *
(From the *Ninth Monthly Belle Assemblée Magazine*.)
BY THE EDITRESS (CAMILLA TOULMIN).

The eyes of Nations watch thee, Crowned Child,
The baby-monarch, and now girl-wife!
A song to thee should be in measure wild,
Broken by discords—emblems of thy life!
Yet not; I will believe that civil feuds
Henceforth shall calm them at thy will and speech—
O'er thee a pitying seraph fondly broods,
Instilling Truths which only Sorrows teach;
Teach wisdom greater than the pedant schools,
With all their aids to their disciples show,
And yet the knowledge that supremely rules
Life's tangled web of mingled joy and woe!

Be brave, young Bourbon!—thou art all a Queen;
Fear God on high—but know no other dread;
Be firm in right as thou hast bravely been,
And foes shall bend, like reeds, beneath thy tread.
Poor shattered Spain! the golden sunny land
Of vine and olive—orange—myrtle bowers,
Whose soil has suck'd, as by some fell demand,
Its people's life-blood spilt in crimson showers!
Oh, Isabella—be it thine to sheathe
The sword of strife, or breaking it in twain,
Bid it be melted by the furnace breath
To gentle instruments for honest gain!

* For some allusions in these stanzas, see the *Times* and other newspapers during the last week.—April 19, 1847.—C.T.

A DESOLATE HOUSE.

There were not two dragon sentries keeping ward before the gate of this abode, as in magic legend are usually found on duty over the wronged innocence imprisoned; but besides a glowering visage, with its thin lips parted wickedly, that surveyed all comers from above the archway of the door, there was a monstrous fantasy of rusty iron curling and twisting like a petrification of an arbour over the threshold, budding in spikes and corkscrew points, and bearing, one on either side, two ominous extinguishers, that seemed to say, "Who enter here, leave light behind!" There were no talismanic characters engraved on the portal, but the house was now so neglected in appearance, that boys chafed the railings and the pavement—particularly round the corner where the side wall was—and drey ghosts on the stable door; and being sometimes driven off by Mr. Towlinson, made portraits of him, in return, with his ears growing out horizontally from under his hat. Noise ceased to be, within the shadow of the roof. The brass band that came into the street once a week, in the morning, never brayed a note in at those windows; but all such company, down to a poor little piping organ of weak intellect, with an imbecile party of automaton dancers, waltzing in and out at folding doors, fell off from it with one accord, and shunned it as a hopeless place.—*Dombey and Son*.

A SUBURBAN VILLA.

Sir Barnet and Lady Skettles, very good people, resided in a pretty villa at Fulham, on the bank of the Thames, which was one of the most desirable residences in the world when a rowing-match happened to be going past, but had its little inconveniences at other times, among which may be enumerated the occasional appearance of the river in the drawing-room, and the contemporaneous disappearance of the lawn and shrubbery. Sir Barnet Skettles expressed his personal consequence chiefly through an antique gold snuff-box, and a ponderous silk pocket-handkerchief, which he had an imposing manner of drawing out of his pocket like a banner, and using with both hands at once. Sir Barnet's object in life was constantly to extend the range of his acquaintance. Like a heavy body dropped into water—not to disperse so worthy a gentleman by the comparison—it was in the nature of things that Sir Barnet must spread an ever-widening circle about him, until there was no room left. Or, like a sound in air, the vibration of which, according to the speculation of an ingenious modern philosopher, may go on travelling for ever through the interminable fields of space, nothing but coming to the end of his mortal tether could stop Sir Barnet Skettles in his voyage of discovery through the social system.—*Dombey and Son*.

A LYRIC FROM THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

I stood at Brighton on the beach,
(At Brighton where they brought up
Toots)
The shingle was beneath my feet,
And some of it was in my boots.
Old boats were there stuck up on end,
Machines for bathing, too, were near.
The packet for Dieppe was scratching
Her sides against the famed Chain Pier.

I stood and thought I'd have a carriage—
For many on the Steyne were seen—
Drawn by donkeys, goats and horses,
And trot away to Kottindane!
When up there came a British seaman,
Very stubbly on the chin,
Says he—"Your honour, go a fishing,
This here's the time to pull 'em in."

"Happy thought," thinks I, "I'll do it,
Catch no end of cods and crabs,
Eels and whittings, soles and flounders—
Called by vulgar people, 'dabs'!"
"You'll have sport, Sir—never fear, Sir,
No one never knowed it fail
When the breeze hangs off, here,
Blow it—one might kitch a whale!"

So we started. In the stern sheets
Of the trim-built skiff I sat;
It was called the "Royal Albert"—
Name of boat was stowed on board,
Lots of prog was stowed on board,
Such prog as one can eat, sans dishes,
With periwinkles, à la hooks,
Adapted to the tastes of fishes.

So at least we deemed—and flung
Overboard the tempting bait,
Threw a kedge into the ocean,
And for bites began to wait—
Began to wait—a long beginning—
"Twixt the bottom and the top,
Not a fish would give its custom
To our periwinkle shop.

The ocean stirr'd, as in the fidgets,
And tossed and rolled our skiff so
tight;
We bobbed and baited, bobbed and
baited,
Not a bite—no—not a bite!

A NICE WIFE.

The fact is, I never was fond of needlework at the best of times, and really and truly, I never could see the fun of passing the heyday of one's youth darning stockings, and cobbling up a pack of old clothes as full of holes as a cinder-shovel. So I longed to have an instrument just to amuse myself with for an hour or two in the day, or play over an air or two to Edward of an evening. And it wasn't as if I hadn't got any music-books; besides, I really and truly was sick and tired of doing kettle-holders and working a pack of filthy copper kettles in Berlin wool with a stupid "Mind it boils" underneath them, or else working a lot of braces and slippers for Edward, which, in his nasty vulgar way, he said were too fine by half for use, or else sitting for hours with your toe cocked up in the air netting purses and spending a mint of money in steel beads for a pack of people that you didn't care twopence about, and who never gave you so much as a trumpety ring or brooch in return (I hate such meanness).—*The Greatest Plague of Life*.

A MISTAKE.

I declare it really wasn't prudent to trust that Emma to do a thing, and even that little lamb of a Kitty of mine was scarcely safe with a stupid, like her, in the house. For I recollect once, I had been thinking the simpleton had a great deal of spare time on her hands, and might just as well do a little needlework as sit twiddling her finger and thumb of an evening, so I told her that my little poppet of a Kitty was growing so fast that all her things were getting too short for her, and she really wanted a tuck out in her best frock, and would certainly look all the better for it, so I would thank her to attend to it that night, and let it be done before she went to bed. In the evening, I was in the parlour, boiling down some quince pips to make a nice fixtural for my hair, and so I said to myself what the dickens can that idiot be doing with the child in the kitchen at this time of night, when it ought to have been undressed and in bed a good hour ago? Off I trotted to see what precious bit of stupidity my lady was at now. When I reached the kitchen I thought I should have fainted, for there sat that Emma, with my little angel on her knee, dressed out in its best frock, and with its dear little innocent face daubed all over with treacle, just as if it had been tarred. "What on earth have you been doing with the child, Emma?" I exclaimed, "I thought as you said it was to have a tuck out in its best frock, ma'am," she replied, "it could have nothing nicer than plenty of bread and treacle." And then to my horror I learnt from her, that when I told her I fancied the child would look the better for having a tuck out in its best frock, bless and save us, if the stupid oaf didn't imagine that I wished it to have a grand feast in its Sunday clothes.—*The Greatest Plague of Life*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLL, was born in 1777. In early life he entered the army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Holland. He afterwards represented the county of Argyll for more than twenty years, as Baron Sundridge. He retired from Parliament about the year 1821, and chiefly resided at Ardencaple Castle, his seat in Dumbartonshire, till his accession to the title, on the death of his brother, the



sixth Duke, in 1839.

His other titles were, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tirry, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Sundridge, of Comb Bank, county Kent, and Lord Hamilton, in the Peerage of England.

His offices were, Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household, and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isles, Keeper of Dunoon Castle, and of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, one of her Majesty's State Councillors for Scotland, and Lord-Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Argyll. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and Knight of the Thistle.

He married first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield, but had no issue by that lady, who died in the year 1818. The Duke married secondly, 17th April, 1820, Joan, only daughter of John Glusell, Esq., by whom (who died in 1828) he had two sons and a daughter.

His Grace succeeded in his estates and honours by his only surviving son, George, Marquis of Lorn, who married, in 1833, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke died on the 26th ult., at Inverary Castle.

LORD ROKEBY.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, fifth Lord Rokeby, who died on the 7th instant, was eldest son of Matthew Montague, Esq., who succeeded to the Barony at the decease of his brother, Morris Robinson, third Lord. At the period of his decease he had completed his 59th year. He was never married, and is, consequently, succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Col. Henry Montague. The first Peer of the family was the most Rev. Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, created Baron Rokeby in 1777. His Lordship was a very eminent Churchman, and held, under the Lieutenancy of the Duke of Northumberland, the dignified office of Lord Almoner.



SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART.

THE decease of this worthy Baronet took place on the 26th ult., at Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey. He was in his 71st year. By Mary-Anne, his wife, daughter of William King, Esq., of King-street, Covent-garden, he leaves three sons (the eldest the present Sir Charles Rugges Price, Bart.), and four daughters—viz., Mary, married to William Pott, Esq.; Harriet; Eliza-Albina, married to Ralph Charles Price, Esq., of Sydenham; and Emily Harriet, wife of Henry Curry, Esq. His father was the late Sir Charles Price, Alderman of and M.P. for London, who filled the Civic chair in 1803, and was created a Baronet in the following year.



DR. SHIRLEY, BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

THE Right Reverend Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, was the son of the Rev. Walter Shirley, Rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire, and was born at Westport, in the county of Mayo, on the 30th May, 1797. He was educated at Winchester College, and at New College, Oxford. He was a Fellow of New College. In 1821 he gained the Bachelor's Prize, for an essay "On the Study of Moral Evidence," a work which displayed vast theological knowledge and great powers of argument. Mr. Shirley was ordained in 1821, and, after being Master of the Schools, at Oxford, in 1826, he, in 1828, succeeded his father in the Rectory of Woodford, on the nomination of his cousin, Earl Ferrers. In 1841 he was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, and Archdeacon of Derby. On the 17th December, 1846, he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford; on the 10th January, 1847, he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man; and now his demise has occurred within little more than three months from the time of his elevation to the episcopal dignity. Dr. Shirley belonged to what is termed the "Evangelical Party" in the Established Church, but he held no extreme views either with respect to doctrine or discipline. His modest retiring demeanour, and his extremely amiable disposition, endeared him to all who knew him, and his untimely loss is most generally deplored.

SIR DAVID GULD, G.C.B.

SIR DAVID GULD, G.C.B., Senior Admiral of the Red, was the son of Richard Gould, Esq., of Wells, Somersetshire, and nephew of Sir Henry Gould, a Justice of the Common Pleas. He was born in 1758, and entered the Navy early in life. His career has been a glorious one, and the name of David Gould is connected with the memorable actions of Lord Rodney and Lord Hotham, and with the Battle of the Nile. The Grand Cross of the Bath, the Medal of the Nile, and a good-service pension of £300 per annum, marked publicly the estimation of his worth. Sir David Gould rose to the rank of Admiral of the Red in 1825. He was also Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

This gallant and venerable officer died on the 23rd instant, at his seat Hawkhead, Hertfordshire, in the 90th year of his age.

Sir David married, in 1803, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, by whom, who survives him, he leaves no issue.

MOHAMMED AKBAR KHAN.

THIS restless Eastern warrior, the inveterate opponent of the English in India, was the favourite son of the Afghanistan Sultan, Dost Mohammed Khan, whom the British Government deposed from the throne of Cabul, placing the Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk in his room. Akbar Khan fiercely avenged his father's wrongs. A dreadful revolt took place at Cabul on the 2nd November, 1841, and many English were slain in the town, among them the ill-fated Alexander Burnes. Akbar Khan immediately joined the insurgents; and, on the 25th of the same November, he shot Sir William Macnaghten in open council, met to deliberate on the evacuation of Cabul. On the 25th Dec., 1841, pursuant to a convention made between Akbar and Major Pottinger, the English, to the amount of 4000 men, quitted their camp near Cabul; they were, nevertheless, in breach of all faith, attacked in a defile by the Afghans, and a horrible massacre ensued. These deeds of Akbar, the war that ensued, the restoration of his father Dost Mohammed, the murder of the miserable Prince Shah Shuja, are events of too recent occurrence, and too generally known, to need repetition here.

Since the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan, Akbar remained on a kind of half terms with the English, who, though friendly with his father, knew not well how to act towards the son. His death relieves our Indian Government from its embarrassment. At the time it occurred, Akbar Khan was his father's Wuzer, and was engaged in carrying on a bitter warfare against the Ghilziees; he had just attacked the village of the Marna Kaif tribe, with unmerciful slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex. Delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking, terminated this monster's career of treachery and brutality.

The news of his demise reached Lahore at the end of last January, and in him may well be said to have perished the most fearful foe the Anglo-Indian Government has encountered since Tippoo Saib.

THOMAS BARNEWALL MARTIN, ESQ., M.P., OF BALLINAHINCH, COUNTY GALWAY.

THIS gentleman fell a victim to an attack of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as one of the Poor Law Guardians, on Friday, the 23rd April. By his death, a vacancy occurs in the representation of the county of Galway. Mr. Martin was son of the late eccentric Richard Martin, Esq., who has given his name to the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. His possessions in Connaught may, from their extent, be called a territory, but their value is by no means commensurate with their extent. They descend to the honourable gentleman's only daughter and heiress, Miss Martin, of Ballinahinch.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILWAY ALLOTTEES.—The celebrated case of Woolmer v. Toby was again argued in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH on Monday. The case, as will be recollected, was originally tried at the Exeter assizes, in 1846. It was an action to recover from an allottee the sum of £2 12s. 6d. per share, on 40 shares of the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs to the full amount, £103. In the course of last term, Mr. Sergeant Kinglake obtained a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the defendant upon the chief pleas; why there should not be a new trial on the ground of misdirection; why the verdict should not be reduced to £6; or why there should not be an arrest of judgment. Mr. Crowder and Mr. Greenwood on Monday appeared to oppose the rule; Mr. Sergeant Kinglake and Mr. Smith in support of it.—Mr. Justice Erie read the notes of the learned Judge who presided at the trial. The counsel on both sides argued the case at considerable length, and the Court took time to consider the judgment.

WAXLEY, M.P., v. COOK AND ANOTHER.—This was an action for a libel brought by the Member for Finsbury against the defendants as proprietors of the *Medical Times*, which contained the publication complained of. The case was tried during the sittings after last term, before the Chief Baron, and the plaintiff had a verdict with £175 damages. Mr. Cockburn, on Monday, moved, in the Court of EXCHEQUER, for a new trial on the ground of misdirection; and the Lord Chief Baron granted the application.

TRIUMPH OF THE BROAD GAUGE.—MOZLEY v. ALSTON.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, in the Court of CHANCERY, on Wednesday. We last week noticed the arguments before the Vice-Chancellor. His Lordship decided that the two demurrers must be allowed. The judgment of the Vice-Chancellor of England overruled, and the injunctions which had been granted dissolved.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—In the BAIL COURT, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger said he was instructed by Mr. Muntz, M.P., to apply for a rule calling upon the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Railway Times*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them, for publishing several libellous articles in that journal of the dates of November 28, September 5, December 5th, and the 17th of the present month. The articles complained of in general terms, charged Mr. Muntz, as Chairman of the Birmingham and Leicester Railway, with lending his assistance to forward the views of a bubble and swindling company; and they advised Mr. Spooner, M.P., who, as they said, always appeared anxious to maintain a spotless character, to look well after the acts and doings of his colleague (Mr. Muntz), and certain other officials connected with the Birmingham and Leicester Railway. The different articles complained of, some of which are rather long, characterised the whole affair as a bubble company, and imputed improper motives to those concerned in the management.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Take a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

THE QUEEN v. MUNTZ, M.P., AND OTHERS.—Mr. Cockburn moved, in the same court, for a rule calling upon Henry Muntz, Esq., M.P., and eleven other Directors of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Company, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding them to elect by ballot four persons to fill the office of Directors of the Company, to call a meeting of the proprietors for that purpose, and then and there elect four gentlemen to supply the places of four others who were now in the direction. The learned counsel said this case had lately occupied much of the time and attention of the two branches of the Court of Chancery, and the result of it was that, by the decision of the Lord-Chancellor, the parties for whom he appeared were obliged to come to a court of law to ask for relief. The question in dispute arose out of the construction of two acts of Parliament, the 9th William IV. and 8th Victoria. The learned counsel then read the provisions of the statutes, and contended that the defendants not having acted under them, a rule for a mandamus ought to issue.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Take a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

POLICE.

THE COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON A PAUPER.

A lady, accompanied by a gentleman, understood to be her legal adviser, made an application at MALLBROUGH-STREET, on Wednesday, to Mr. Bingham, of a painful nature. The gentleman said—

"Sir, I have to solicit your advice in a case of a very painful nature. It is a case in which I do not know whether it is in the province of this Court to give assistance; and this increases, if possible, the painfulness of this public application. This lady is the Countess of Mornington; she has been separated from her husband, the present Earl of Mornington, for about fourteen years. At the time of the separation, the Earl of Mornington settled on this lady £1000, to be paid out of his estates. The arrears, which have accumulated for thirteen or fourteen years, amount to £14,000; or, if Lady Mornington is entitled to charge interest, to £17,500. About six or seven months ago, Lady Mornington came to England, to see about her Chancery suit. She resided at Hatchett's Hotel. The proprietor, seeing no prospect of payment, gave her Ladyship notice to leave the hotel on Saturday. Lady Mornington, therefore, at this moment, is really in a state of complete destitution—she has not a farthing in the world. Lord Mornington's family have been appealed to, but they all refuse to interfere in any matter in which Lord Mornington is concerned; and state that, in everything connected with Lord Mornington, the law must take its course. My application to you, Sir, is to know if you, by some summary process, can bring Lord Mornington, who is now at Mirvill's Hotel, before you, to show cause why he does not properly maintain his wife? I hope your worship will give this lady your advice."

Mr. Bingham: I see no difficulty in the case whatever; the course to take appears to me perfectly plain. This lady complains that her husband does not allow her support. I understand she lives at Hatchett's Hotel, which is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. She is at present without the means of support, and she therefore comes within the description of a casual pauper. The lawful course is for her to apply to the parish authorities to be relieved. The husband is bound to supply means of subsistence to his wife, and a parish has power to compel him to support her.

The applicant, on behalf of Lady Mornington, thanked the Magistrate for his advice, and withdrew.

On Thursday, the Countess of Mornington came to the office, to make the usual declaration on oath of her being in such a state of destitution as to require parish relief. Her Ladyship had, it appeared, applied for relief as casual poor to the parish; and, having been relieved, her deposition was taken, according to the customary form. The deposition was to the effect that she, Helena, Countess of Mornington, had been lawfully married, in 1828, in Hertfordshire, to the present Earl of Mornington; that she had recently applied for assistance to her husband; that she had been refused any kind of support, and that she was at present entirely destitute of any means of ordinary subsistence. Her Ladyship, who trembled violently, and who appeared to feel acutely her peculiar situation, was then sworn to the truth of her statement.—A warrant was at first in contemplation, but on consideration Mr. Bingham decided to issue his summons in the first instance.

THE FORGED SCRIP.—West and Farmery, who have been charged with uttering forged scrip, were brought up at the MANSION-HOUSE, on Monday, for further examination. Mr. Clarkson attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Hobler for the prisoners.—Additional evidence was adduced to prove the identity of West with Perry, the writer of several letters instructing brokers to sell forged shares.—Mr. Clarkson then brought forward a new case against West. It was that he had uttered 100 forged shares of the London and South-Western Railway Company, to Messrs. Berkeley and Co., share-brokers. Evidence similar to that adduced in the other case was called, and distinctly showed that West had issued the forged scrip, and obtained the market price of the real scrip for them.—The Lord Mayor refused to take bail.

THE GOODS STOLEN FROM THE CAMDEN TOWN STATION.—On Tuesday, the individuals charged with having been concerned in a robbery of £700 worth of goods, at the Camden Station of the London and North-Western Railway, the property of Messrs. Crowley and Co., the well-known carriers, were re-examined at MARYLEBONE. We have already published the circumstances connected with the robbery.—Mr. Phillips, the clerk, read over the mass of evidence which had been given; two of the parties were liberated, and Page, whose statement implicated most of the accused, with whom he was mixed up in the affair himself, will be properly secured, so that he may be forthcoming at the sessions. Eight of the prisoners were committed for trial.

MURDER OF A CHILD AND SUICIDE OF THE MOTHER.—A very painful act of murder and suicide occurred at Woolwich on Tuesday afternoon. The *Salsette*, which lies moored off the dockyard, is used as a receiving ship for the seamen (and their wives in some cases) who are attached to steamers and other vessels undergoing repair in the dockyard. On the return of the *Bloodhound* steam-vessel, Lieutenant Phillips, from the Mediterranean station a few weeks since, the vessel was taken into the basin and the crew drafted on board the *Salsette*, amongst whom was the captain's cook, a man named Robinson, and his wife, who had an infant about fifteen months old. Some domestic differences of a very painful nature occurred between this man and his wife since his arrival at Woolwich, and on Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, when in a fit of excitement, she jumped overboard from the *Salsette* with her infant in her arms. An intrepid seaman on board the hulk immediately sprang in after her, and made a clutch at her dress, just, it is said, as she was in the act of sinking. This heroic action, however, was unfortunately of no avail, and both mother and child sank beneath the water. Neither of the bodies has yet been recovered.

MAY.

MOTHER of Hermes ! Goddess-month of mirth,
Of love, and hope ! we welcome thee, sweet May !
The floral sylphs kept vigil at thy birth,
And hymn'd thy praises on thy natal day.
As Venus rising from hoar Ocean's spray,
To bless the world, e'en so thy beauties rise,
Blooming and bright from April's tearful sway,
Gladd'ning the earth, and 'lumining the skies.
Cold is the heart, sweet Month ! which cannot thrill
With redolence of hope, and pleasures fled,
When thou com'st smiling o'er the orient hill,
Crown'd by the Loves, and by the Graces led.
Ah ! well, indeed, may bloom the grove and dale,
To greet thee and thy minstrel-nightingale.

He harbinger thy coming, and the flowers
Open their breasts to drink his nectar song.
Mute are the meaner birds of Beauty's bowers,
While he, the glory of the feathered throng,
Pours out his soul of melody. Oh ! sweet
To hear his love-notes in the morning fair,
Or dewy eve, when whispering lovers meet,
In rural lanes, perfumed by white-thorn rare.
Queen of the flowers, we greet thy presence well.
Hope, lark-like, springs aloft and hails thee here.
Though clouds may lour, thy sunny smiles repel
Their enmity, and bid the world good cheer.
Oh ! may thy blessings prove without alloy,
Sweet May ! fair month of Nature's teeming joy.

L.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

It was not at Longchamps that the newest fashions might be sought this year; for, on that occasion, there was nothing to be seen but the pouring rain and a few closed carriages; we must, therefore, refer to the *rélunions* and promenades which followed, both in Paris and London; and to the great *magasins de modes*, where those novelties are preparing which are to burst into being (under the directions of our *élégantes*) with the butterflies, as soon as the present cloudy atmosphere assumes a more genial aspect.

In consequence of the gloomy state of the weather, everything in the shape of spring costume has been behindhand this year, at Paris no less than in London; yet, the milliners have been busy enough to enable us to satisfy the curiosity of our fair readers in regard to the most important particulars. Straw bonnets will still maintain their strong position as the most useful and elegant style of morning bonnet. The variety even of these, however, is endless. All the great houses—such as Beaudrout, Barenne, Lauré, Maurice Beauvais, Ode, &c.—have each their particular bonnet: one is made of straw mixed with whalebone; another is of a shape more or less open; another has a particular mode of trimming; some have flowers, others feathers; but the highest authorities in these matters assert that the straw bonnet cannot be too simple; and that a small quantity of ribbon or a single flower well placed is generally acknowledged to be the most *comme il faut* style of trimming. The prettiest ribbons for this purpose are those brocaded with flowers called Pompadour. Blue-bells, coquelicots, and ears of corn are much used, as are also mixtures of fruits, currants, grapes, nuts, chesnuts. Natier has even employed peaches, but we should be much inclined to doubt the good taste of the latter ornament.

For a more *habillé* bonnet, tulle, gauze, and paille de riz, are the only materials that can be used at present. Some of the *modistes* make them of a larger shape, and more *coasée*; but the generality still continue in the convenient *juste milieu*, and each lady is at liberty to choose the form that suits her best, and yet to follow the fashion. Feathers are much used in trimming these bonnets, but they must be of a very light description; ostrich feathers are often mixed with marabouts, and

tipped with the most delicate shades. Pink, lilac, white, Nemours blue, and maize, are the favourite colours; but some of our most distinguished *élégantes* have adopted such colours as the *vert d'Isly*, nut, Casoar, Candie, Chinchilla, and straw colour. Nankin, which is merely a deep maize, is also worn at Paris; but it is, of course, only suitable to very decided *brunettes*.

Morning Caps are made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with ribbon, and in a most coquettish and becoming shape. Many of the most

elegant are trimmed with ribbons of different kinds and different shades.

For Evening Head-dresses, blond, handsome ribbons, gold ornaments, and small feathers, are the most in requisition. A very favourite style is the *coiffure Grecque*, made in black lace, trimmed with large pink roses, without leaves. Others are made in white blonde, forming in a point on the forehead, with drooping branches on each side. In general, all the coiffures are made so as to adorn the face, and are only trimmed at the side. The young ladies' flowers still maintain their vogue. Wreaths of all shapes are worn.

Morning Dresses are still made in glacé silk, en redingotte, and quite high. For walking dresses, striped Pekins, Royales pointilles, roseaux silks, striped Fontaynes, are most worn; but, whatever be the material, undecided colours, such as slate, nut colour, dust colour, are much worn; Nemours blue, pink, and black, are also employed: flowers are universally worn.

For dinner dresses, the richest materials are used; such as damasks, veloutés, the Mexicanes Pompadour, Moires antiques, with large bouquets, Lampas, &c.; and always with a mixture of two colours, such as a gold colour, or blue Napoléon, China pink, or chesnut, or dark lilac, on a white ground. These dresses are made in a point, and trimmed à la antique; they may either be open in front over a satin under-skirt, or closed. The body and sleeves may be trimmed with lace or blonde, with bows of ribbon to match.

Ball dresses are made in crêpe, tulle, or tarlatan, with several skirts; each of the skirts being looped up with flowers, either in bouquets or wreaths; the bodies pointed, the sleeves very small, and folds, which have now completely supplanted the lace berthes.

The approaching *fêtes* at the Palace, and in the higher circles, will give us abundant matter for our next bulletin of Fashion, when we shall also be able to speak more at length of the numerous light and graceful tissues in readiness for the advancing warm season.

In the Illustration, the bonnet is round, somewhat wider in the crown than last year, and yet setting close to the cheeks: the material is a magnificent paille d'Italie, trimmed with the same, instead of ribbon, set far back, and bearing two pure white ostrich feathers. A bonnet of paille de riz, trimmed with blond colour straw, and having on one side a feather of a deeper yellow, twisted towards the crown, is also worn. We have seen, also, two capotes, called Reine Margot, wide towards the temples, but, as it were, hermetically inclosing the cheeks: one of them was white, trimmed with wreaths of blue and white marguerites; and the other with China and marguerite roses.

The Mantelets and Cachemires most in request, are the Isly green, Turkish yellow, Syrian blue, American red, Nankin shade, Chinese black, and amaranth. Mantelets of clear and blended colours, are in high favour.

RAILWAY SPEED.—A special train, consisting of five carriages, was taken from London to Birmingham on Wednesday morning in two hours and 30 minutes. The actual time of travelling did not exceed two hours, being an average speed of 56 miles per hour, the train being stopped four times on the journey to allow other trains to be clear of the line, besides stopping at Wolverton to change engines. The engine which started from London (No. 157) is one of Mr. Stephenson's ordinary patent engines, and the latter part of its journey, 21 miles, was performed in 21 minutes. The *maximum* speed over upwards of a mile was 75 miles per hour. The engine from Wolverton to Birmingham was also a patent engine of Mr. Stephenson's, having three cylinders, and it performed the first part of the journey, 41 miles (until it was stopped by another train), in 42 minutes; *maximum* speed on this portion of the journey 64 miles per hour. Lord George Bentinck, and several gentlemen going to the Chester races, were in the train. A side-wind was blowing throughout the journey. Mr. McConnell (the Locomotive Superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway Company) and Mr. Winter (the Superintendent of Mr. Stephenson's Patent Engines) were on the engine, and describe the motion at the highest velocity as being perfectly steady.

THE CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."—This vessel, commanded by Shing-Shing, now on her passage from Hong Kong to this country, is daily expected to arrive at Woolwich. She is the bearer of most valuable presents from the Emperor to her Majesty and Prince Albert. This will be the first Chinese vessel ever brought to England. She is solely manned by Chinese sailors. It is understood that a troop of celebrated jugglers are on board, and have been engaged to perform in this country.

THE KENTISH RAILWAY LINES.—One of the most important struggles of the session, viz., that between the Brighton and South-Eastern Companies, was, on Tuesday, so far as the Committee of the House of Commons is concerned, decided in favour of the latter company, the preambles of the South-Eastern Company's Bills, with trifling exceptions, having been declared proved, while those of the Brighton were rejected.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY

M A Y F A S H I O N S .



THE IRENE MANTELET.

The great features of the season seem to be novelties in MANTELETS : of these we are enabled to give three varieties. The first, styled the Irene, is of pale blue satin, and trimmed with broad borders of rich



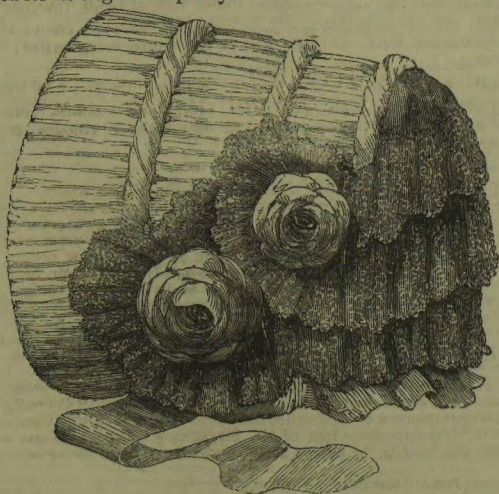
THE LOUISA TERNANDE MANTELET

black lace. No. 2, named the Louisa Ternande—also of satin, and of a light green tint—is almost entirely covered with volants of Chantilly lace, which give it a very magnificent appearance. No. 3—copied at



MANTELET.

the establishment of Madame Frederick, in Albemarle-street—is of green colour silk, trimmed with volants of black lace, and is distinguished for its elegant simplicity.



STRAW COLOUR GAUZE BONNET.

The BONNET belonging to the same figure, and copied at the same establishment, is of a pale coloured gauze, encircled with blonde of a precisely similar tint, which also hangs in graceful falls over the crown ; a wreath of flowers tastefully disposed on the right side completes the



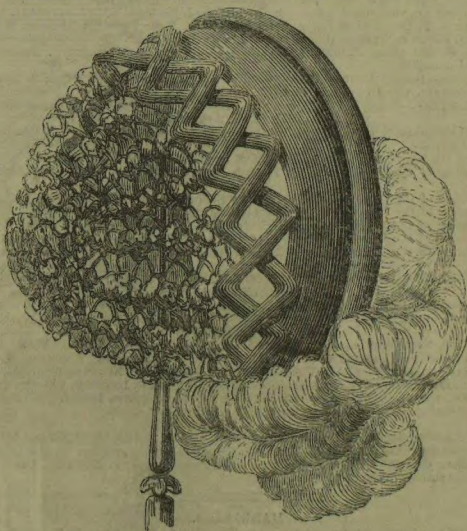
MORNING DRESS—LAVENDER SILK.

outside trimming. The Bonnet underneath, which we have engraved on a larger scale, is from the establishment of Vouillon and Lauré in



EVENING DRESS—PALE PINK SATIN.

Hanover-street, Regent-street. It is of pale straw-colour gauze, with a trimming of broad black lace carried over the crown, and



EVENING CAP.

round the left side, in a very bold style; from this two large pink roses admirably relieve themselves. The strings are also of pink.

Our three next illustrations, likewise from Vouillon and Lauré's, are, first—a Morning Dress, of pale lavender silk, with stripes of dove and



EVENING DRESS—BLUE GLACE SATIN.

green colour, the two inside stripes being green ; and next, an Evening Dress, of the palest possible pink satin, with a cross-bar pattern running



CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

over it rather darker in colour: the trimmings are of gauze, the same tint as the ground of the dress, and ribbon corresponding in colour



NEW RIDING HABIT.

with the stripes. Round the narrow cape of the dress, and round each sleeve, are two rows of pink fringe. The Evening Cap is of rich



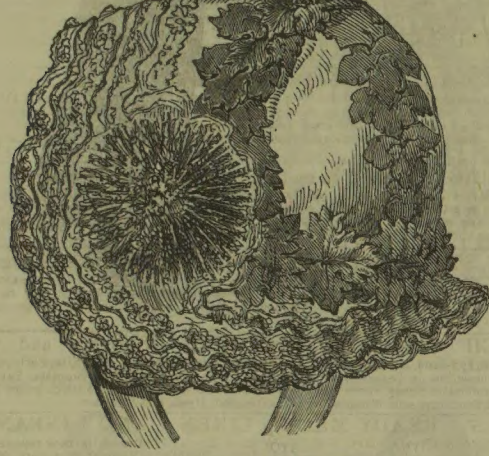
PARASOLS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

lace, trimmed on the left side with a green rosette, formed from the feather parts of quills, and a wreath of green and brown vine leaves: the strings are, of course, green.

Our next illustration is an Evening Dress, copied at Madame Frederick's. It is of blue glacé satin, trimmed with deep flounces of elegant Brussels lace. With the exception of a cape, of the same material, the body is quite plain. In the skirt, the edges of the satin are worked into small scallops, the two upper rows of which hang over the lace flounces.

The three Children's Dresses are of light-coloured silks, trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, and narrow rows of lace, which, when arranged across the skirt in the style represented in the first figure, has a very elegant appearance.

The Riding-Habit we give a representation of is not only elegant and novel in shape, but possesses this advantage, viz., that the contrivance by which the body and skirt can be separated one from the other, and again attached, is a great improvement over the old methods. This improvement emanates from Mr. Ford, of Holles-street. Among the novelties in Parasols the most striking is the Indian, an invention of Mr. Sangster's—a return to the simple and elegant in shape, and which, by means of a circular band of India-rubber attached inside the Parasol, at the upper part, causes it to keep closed without the assistance of the external ring. It is represented in the Engraving, marked No. 2. No. 1 was copied at the establishment of Messrs. Morland and Son, Eastcheap.



NEW OPERA CAP.

Our last illustration is a new style of Opera Cap, the front of which is formed of crimson velvet, the back part being of rich gold lace.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very limited supplies of English wheat have come to hand this week, coastwise, as well as by land carriage and sample. To-day the quantity on offer was small, while the demand for all kinds was very steady, at fully previous quotations. The show of foreign wheat was trifling, owing to which the holders were firm, and succeeded in obtaining full prices in every instance. Grinding barley was held for improved quotations, and the value of other descriptions was well supported. The malt was in moderate request, at unaltered currencies. The oat trade was very steady, and, in some instances, 6d per quarter more money was obtained for the best feed. Beans and peas had an upward tendency. The flour trade was very firm.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1960; barley, 260; malt, 3340; oats, 150. Irish: Wheat, 1; barley, 2; malt, 1; oats, 1000. Foreign: Wheat, 1860; barley, 970; malt, 1; oats, 3200. Flour: 1810 sacks; 100 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s 8d to 8s; ditto white, 8s 2d to 8s 4d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 7s 10d to 8s; ditto white, 8s 2d to 8s 4d; grinding barley, 4s 10d to 5s; malt, 4s 10d to 5s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s 10d to 8s; brown do, 6s 10d to 7s; Kingston and Ware, 7s 10d to 8s; Chevalier, 7s 10d to 8s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 3s 10d to 4s; potato ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s 10d to 2s; ditto white, 1s 10d to 2s; tick beans, new, 4s 10d to 5s; ditto old, 4s 10d to 5s; grey peas, 5s 10d to 6s; maple, 5s 10d to 6s; white, 5s 10d to 6s; bolleas, 5s 10d to 6s; quarter. Town-made flour, 6s 10d to 7s; Suffolk, 5s 10d to 6s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s 10d to 6s; Foreign—Danzig red wheat, 7s 10d to 8s; white, 7s 10d to 8s; barley, 4s 10d to 5s; oats, 2s 10d to 3s; beans, 4s 10d to 5s; and peas, 1s 10d to 2s per quarter. Flour, American, 4s 10d to 5s per 100lb; Baltic, 1s 10d to 2s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have to report a very slow sale, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported.

Linnæa.—English, sowing, 5s 10d to 6s; ditto, crushing, 4s 10d to 5s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s 10d to 5s. Hempseed, 5s 10d to 6s per quarter. Coriander, 1s 10d to 2s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s 10d to 10s; white ditto, 8s 10d to 9s. Tares, 7s 10d to 8s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £29 to £29 10s per last of ten tares. Linseed cakes, English, 21s to 21 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £7 12s per ton. Canary, 6s 10d to 6s per quarter. English Cloverseed, red, 1s 10d to 2s; extra, 1s 10d to 2s; white, 1s 10d to 2s; extra, up to 1s 10d to 2s; Foreign red, 1s 10d to 2s; extra, 1s 10d to 2s; white, 1s 10d to 2s; extra, up to 1s 10d to 2s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 10d to 10 1/2d; of household ditto, 8 1/2d to 9 1/2d per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 7s 10d; barley, 4s 10d; oats, 2s 10d; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 4s 10d; peas, 5s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 7s 9d; barley, 4s 9d; oats, 2s 9d; rye, 5s 5d; beans, 4s 9d; peas, 5s 5d.

Tea.—On the whole there is rather more business doing in this market, and prices are fairly supported in every instance.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar—owing to the large quantities pressing for sale—have met a very slow inquiry at a reduction in value of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are, also, cheaper.

Rice.—Most quantities are held at extreme currencies; but the actual business doing is by no means large. White Bengal is quoted at 21s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a steady business doing in Irish butter, and in some instances, the quotations have somewhat improved. Carlow, new, is selling at 9s 2d to 9s 4s; Sligo, 8s 10d to 9s; Cork, 8s 10d to 9s; and Waterford, 8s 10d to 9s per cwt. Foreign butter is in good supply and ready demand, at very full prices. Prime Friesland may be quoted at 10s 10d to 10s 12d; and 10s 10d to 10s 12d per cwt. Prime parcels of bacon are producing 1s 2s per cwt more money—Waterford being held at 7s 10d to 7s 12d per cwt. Bales and pieces of mutton are firm, at a trifle more money. The best Dorset butchers is in fair request, at 5s 6d per firkin, and fresh, 1s 10d per dozen lbs. Hams are a slow sale, at 7s 10d to 8s 10d per cwt. Bladderd lamb, 7s 10d to 8s 10d; and Legs, 6s 10d to 7s 10d per cwt. All other kinds of provisions, especially American cheese, support late prices, especially for the best qualities of last year's growth, and last week's prices are steadily supported in every instance. The present rates are as follows:

Butter.—Superior, 10s 10d to 10s 12d; 10s 10d to 10s 12d; World of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 18s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 12s to 10s 10d per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Teas, 20s; Stewards', 19s 9d; Lambton, 19s 6d; Adelaide, 20s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—On the whole, the supply of beasts here to-day was tolerably good, and of fair average quality; yet the demand for all breeds was firm, and Monday's advance rates were steadily supported. There were in the market 28 beasts, 100 sheep, and 2 calves from abroad. With sheep, we were fairly supplied; still, however, the mutton trade was brisk, at a further improvement in value of 4d per lb—the prime old Downs, in the wool, selling at 6s 8d per lb, and at which a good clearance was effected. In lambs—the supply of which was good—only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. From 1s 10d to 1s 12d per lb. 320 head came fresh to hand. Calves moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per lb; while pigs had an upward tendency, with a firm trade. Milch cows were in good request, at from 15s to 20s each, including their small calf.

Per lb, to sink the calf—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 8d to 6s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d. Lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d. Suckling calves, 10s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 840; cows, 149; sheep and lambs, 8120; calves, 179; pigs, 371.

Neapole and Lendham (Friday).—We had a very ready sale here this morning, at improved currencies.

Per lb, by the carcass—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; middling ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; veal, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; lamb, 5s 4d to 5s 6d. ROBERT HERRICK.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Great endeavours are daily being made to convince the public that, if some relief, or, in other words, an issue of one pound notes, is not immediately afforded, the commercial community must be speedily ruined. In vain did the Chancellor of the Exchequer prove, on Tuesday evening, by the most convincing of all arguments, viz., figures, that the circulating medium, as far as the Bank of England was concerned, has not been diminished. The prompt reply is, no accommodation can be procured under six or seven per cent. So far this is true. The state of the Exchanges, although much improved during the last week, have only permitted the Bank to be in a slight degree more liberal in their advances, confined, however, to paper representing *bona fide* inland transactions, unconnected with the Corn or Colonial Markets, of which a large proportion was done at 5 per cent. The bankers and capitalists, who have long foreseen the existing events, are now reaping the harvest of their forethought, while the merchants and traders, who have been equally on the alert, are confining business to its daily exigencies. From whence, however, does this cry of speedy ruin originate? In some measure, from the manufacturing interest, but more loudly from the warehousemen and monopolists of corn and provisions. The warehousemen purchase goods on credit, paying for them in bills at three months; sell them to the retailers, who accept, on the average, at two months; and the acceptance is hardly dry before it is discounted by a bill broker, and a new outlay for goods made with the proceeds. In ordinary times, about three per cent per annum discount is paid, and the capital is thus turned about ten times in the year—a small profit on each transaction becoming large when so often multiplied. But money being now in the hands of those who, like traders, will only part with it at the market price, it follows that this mode of trading to ten times the amount of capital invested must for the present be suspended. This might have been foreseen, but coming events have apparently been disregarded, and the result ought to be awaited without murmuring; the state of the Markets having for years past afforded such opportunities for the creation of large fortunes by this profitable but unsound system of credit.

To the monopolists of corn and provisions, an issue of one pound notes, by

lowering the value of money, would enable them to withhold goods; the present price of money must, on the contrary, compel them to sell. The Markets have already been kept down by the increasing value of accommodation, and will, doubtless, further decline. To the greater portion of the labouring classes, then, the present high rate of money has, therefore, hitherto been a benefit; and the prospect of a favourable harvest would soon create a reaction that the manufacturing classes must be the first to partake of. It cannot be too often urged, that the absence of speculation has tended to lessen any fears that might be entertained. Money is not scarce, but a high rate is demanded for it, and this for short dates. Let, however, the drain on the gold of the Bank of England cease but for a brief period, and the price of money will fall with a rapidity at least equal to its late advance. But to rescind Sir Robert Peel's measure, of which the vital principle is to restrain a system of credit, which one bad harvest can so materially derange, would be an act of injustice to many, for the purpose of bolstering up the overtrading of a few. The measure was prospective, and has been until the present period almost inoperative, from the general prosperity of the country, nor can it be made responsible for the present state of affairs. In 1839, while the Bank of England regulated its own issues, money advanced between February and August, from 4½ to 6 per cent., but at that period the returns of bullion were only published quarterly, and therefore afforded little guide to those whose interest it is to study them. The present weekly publication, however, offers every facility for the exercise of discretion in all mercantile transactions.

A prospect of a fine harvest, and, as before observed, a slight cessation of the drain of gold, will soon produce a reaction, followed by a more wholesome system. Money will command a price which, while remunerative to the lender, will be equally so to the borrower, but not sufficiently cheap to promote overtrading, and the present pressure will only be remembered for its salutary effect upon the financial progress of the country.

Consols, on Monday, opened at 85½ for Money, and 86½ was quoted for Account, after a variety of speculative purchases. The artificial scarcity of money, however, depressed prices, towards the close of business, to 85½ to 86 for Money, and 86½ for Time. A slight improvement occurred on Tuesday, the closing price, after some fluctuations, being 86½ for Money, and 86½ buyers for Account. More steadiness was apparent on Wednesday, Consols opening at 86½ to 87 for Money, and, after a slight depression, advancing to 86½ to 87 for Money, and 86½ buyers for Account. On Thursday, prices were again firm, and Consols realised 86½ to 87 for Money, and 86½ to 87 for Time, some purchases having been made at the highest rate. Exchequer Bills have fluctuated considerably, having been purchased at 10s. discount; at present, from 3s. to 5s. discount is about the price. Bank Stock has receded to 189, but the Market, generally, has a firm appearance. The closing prices are—Bank Stock, 190; Reduced, 85½; Consols, 86½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 87½; Long Annuities, 9; India Stock, 243; India Bonds, £1000, 10; Ditto, under £1000, 4; Bank Stock, for May 27, 191; Consols, for May 27, 86½; Three per Cent. Consols, Scrip, 2½ dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2 dis.

The Foreign Market has been neglected for the superior attractions of the English House. Fluctuations have consequently been few and insignificant. Portuguese quoted 34 on Monday, and closes at that price. Spanish Five per Cents were last quoted nominally at 24½. The Three per Cents have been and remain 34½. In Mexican nothing is doing. Russian Bonds have been done at 110. Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents are 94½. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 88½; Ditto Four per Cents, 89.

The Share Market remains inactive, but without any great increase of depression, having been somewhat improved towards the close of the Account, by purchases made by the bears, who had over-sold themselves. The closing prices are:—Aberdeen, 24; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 17½; Caledonian, 23½; Ditto, Half Shares, 2½; Eastern Counties, 19; Ditto, York Extension, 5; East Lancashire, New, 6½; Ditto, ditto New Scrip, 1½; East Lincolnshire, 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow Quarter Shares, 17; Great Northern, 2½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 26; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 113; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17; Ditto, Fifths, 25½; Ditto, New, 7½; Huddersfield and Manchester, 16; Leeds and Bradford, 83½; Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester, 32; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference 6 per Cent, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 50½; Do, Consolidated Eighties, 104; London and North Western, 171; Do, Quarters, L. and B., 22½; Do, do, New Shares, 11½; Do, Fifths, 16; Do, £10 Shares, M. and B. (B), 104; Do, £10 Shares, M. and B. (C), 5½; London and South Western, £41 6s. 10d., 63; Do, New, 29; Lynn and Ely, 21½; Manchester and Leeds, 101; Do, Thirsk, (Reg.), 2½ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 4½; Midland, 114; Ditto, New, 4½; Newcastle and Berwick, 25½; Ditto, New, 7; Norfolk, 124; Ditto, Extension, 9½; Ditto, Ditto, Waveney Valley, 1½; North British, 31; Ditto, Half Shares, 14; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 2½; Ditto, Thirsk, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 55; North Staffordshire, 66; North Western, 1½; Preston and Wyre, 34½; Ditto, Half Shares (A), 11½; Scottish Central, 23½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; Shropshire Union, 1½ dis.; S. Staffordshire, 1½ dis.; S. Eastern and Dover, New (Do. £30), 14; S. Wales, 7; S. Yorksh., Doncaster, and Goole, 1½; W. Riding, New, 2½ pm.; Windsor, Staines, and S. Wn., 2½ pm.; York and Newcastle, 33½; Ditto, New, 14; Ditto, Preference, 6½; York and North Midland Extension, 39½; Ditto, Preference, 10½. Boulogne and Amiens, 16½; Dutch Rhensish, 4; Lyons and Avignon (Constituted), 2½; Northern of France, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6½; Over Yssel, 3 dis; Paris and Lyons, 5; Sambré and Meuse, 5½; West Flanders, 4.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Great excitement was produced in the English Market yesterday, by a report that the Emperor of Russia was about to invest thirty millions of silver roubles in the purchase of Foreign Funds, of which a large proportion would be English Stock. Consols rose rapidly one-and-a-half per cent., and the greatest panic existed among the bear party, who immediately commenced buying in their accounts. The demands were, however, met, and without any further increase in price, which left off with Consols at 87½ for Money, and 87½ for Time. Bank Stock was rather better—quoting 191. Exchequer Bills, 3s to 5s discount.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, APRIL 24.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Brevet-Major L. T. Wrotham to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major J. Jobb to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major G. Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet-Major J. C. E. Ford to be Captain; vice Tait; First Lieut. T. B. Collinson to be Second Captain; vice Ford; Sec. Lieut. C. W. Barry to be First Lieutenant, vice Collinson. Ordnance Medical Department: F. Howard to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Templeton.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENTED.

H. GODFREY, Milton-next-Graveland, builder. J. and H. WOOLCOMBE, Cornhill, shipping agents. R. BUTCHER, jun., Epsom, Surrey, painter. J. D. LANGMEAD, Judd-street, draper. J. and D. POWELL, Woolwich, linen-draper. F. MACKIE, Southampton-row, tailor. J. PETTEPHER, Camden-town, builder. J. L. BOURDON and F. J. MEUGENS, Whitechapel, sugar-refiners. G. BARNARD, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, grocer. P. A. Y. YVER, London-street, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. BURNELL, Taunton, coach-proprietor. S. WITHNALL and W. CARTWRIGHT, Kershaw-bridge, Lancashire, dyers. A. JOHNSTON, Liverpool, tailor. E. BRIDGUT, Cheltenham, ironmonger. R. LAW, Bristol, ironmonger. W. KNOWELL, Bristol, carpenter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. RAMSAY, Glasgow, merchant. J. SYME, Newton, Linlithgowshire, lime-burner. D. MACMILLAN and Co., Glasgow, ironmongers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 30.

2nd Life Guards: Surgeon A. J. N. Connel, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Calder. 7th Light Dragoons: L. H. Bond to be Cornet, vice J. B. Major G. W. Key to be Adjutant, vice Carmichael. 70th: C. Crawley to be Ensign, vice Foster. 73d: H. Mackenzie to be Ensign, vice Waddington. 84th: Ensign J. Faircloth to be Lieutenant, vice Chapman; Ensign E. F. Foster to be Ensign, vice Faircloth. 91st: To be Ensigns—R. White, vice Mill; E. J. S. Rae, vice Lavers; J. A. Saunders, vice Fitzgerald. To be Surgeon—Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class J. Forrest, M.D., vice Hadaway. 94th: Major J. Paterson to be Major, vice Dayvenport. Rifle Brigade: Second Lieut. R. Heavisdale to be First Lieut., vice Glynn; A. Nixon to be Second Lieutenant, vice Heavisdale; Lieut. J. R. Glynn to be Adjutant, vice Woodford. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon S. M. Hadaway to be Staff Surgeon of Second Class, vice Forrest. ADMIRALTY, APRIL 28.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral Man Dobson.

Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Alexander Wilmot Schomburgk to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Peter Riboulet to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Sir Josiah Coghlin, Bart., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Charles Silborth John Hawtayne to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, Knt. C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 15.

Corps of Royal Marines: Sergt.-Majors J. Christie, G. Downer, W. Cary, T. Potts, and L. Orme, to be Second-Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCY.

W. BLINKO, Northampton-street, Lower, ad, Ilington, cattle-dealer. W. AMOS, White-stable, Kent, coal-merchant. J. HUMPHREY, North Walsham, Norfolk, grocer. H. S. BRAZIER, Oxford, tailor. T. STARRING, senior, and W. STARRING, Stratford, Essex, slaters.

J. CLARKE, Stockport, Cheshire, machines-maker. J. WARD, Runcorn, Chester, grocer. D. R. THOMAS, Carmarthen, draper. J. BURNETT, Sunderland, hostler. H. RAY and T. WYNNE, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturers of china.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. HENDERSON, Decree, Dundee, Wright, W. and W. MACFARLANE and CO., Paisley, timber-merchants. W. CAMERON, Muncloch, Inverness-shire, miller. J. HISLOP, Morion, Dumfriesshire, draper. F. ROBERTSON, Dundee, merchant. J. BOSTON, Cambusnetham, Kirk, Cambusnetham, merchant.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ultimo, at St. Alphege, Greenwich, by the Rev. J. K. Goldney, chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, Henry Walter Wilson, of the Inner Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Kate Foster, only daughter of the late Captain John Wilson, R.N.—April 17, at Lambington Spa, Mr. James Grocer, P. E. A. Y. YVER, London-street, Fenchurch-street, to Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gearing, of London.—On Saturday, April 24, 1847, at the Church of St. Paul's, Southsea, Mr. William Osborn, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, to Jane Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Groves, of Newport, late of Wight.—April 22, at Axbridge, Somerset, Robert Andrews Reed, Esq., of Walworth, London, to Maria Harriet Vesey, youngest daughter of Robert Parker, Esq., of the former place.—On the 22nd ult., at Lancaster, John Massey Hutchinson, Esq., to Laura Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Adam Thornborough, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Catton, near Norwich, George Frederick Harvey, Esq., late Captain in the 18th Light Dragoons.—At Ilington, F. G. Harroft, Esq., at the advanced age of 95.—At the Grange, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, George Wathen, Esq., in his 78th year.—At Brechin, N. B., on Jan. 28th, the Rev. Nathaniel Morren, Minister of the First Charge, Brechin, aged forty-nine years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND will make her FIRST APPEARANCE in this country on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th of MAY.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Second Appearance of MADAME JENNY LIND in this country.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 6th, when will be performed Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Alce, Madlle. Jenny Lind; Isabella, Madame Castellan; Roberto, Signor Fraschini; Ramon, Signor Gardoni; Sacchini, Signor Bouclet; and Bertram, Signor Staudel (his second appearance in this country); with various Entertainments in the Ballet Department, comprising the talents of Madlle. Cerito, Madlle. Rosati, Madlle. Marie Taglioni, and Madlle. J. Grabin, Madlles. Honoré, Cassop, Montfort, James, Julien, Lamoureux, M. Perrot, M. P. Taglioni, and M. St. Leon.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, &c.—On MONDAY May 3rd, for the BENEFIT of Mr. WM. BARRY, Proprietor, on which occasion the whole strength of the Company will be brought into action, to render the evening Entertainments unprecedented for novelty and effect. First appearance of Messrs. Jameson, Stevens, Thorn, and Hemmings, the greatest wonders of the present day. Also, first appearance of Mr. Betts, with his incomparable TRAINED STEEDS, HAREBELL and FIREFLY. 24th Night of Lord Byron's BRIDE OF ARDOR. Unparalleled SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. To conclude with ZARAH; or, the Gipsy Tribe of Bohemia.—Stalls, 3s. Boxes, 10s. Upper Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.—Performances commence every Evening at Seven o'clock.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. The celebrated ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, Fell, Harrington, White, Stanwood, and Germ, will continue their imitable Entertainments at the above Theatre, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings. Doors open at Eight; and a Day Performance every Wednesday Morning, commencing at Half-past Two. Boxes and Stalls at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. They will also appear at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, on Wednesday Evening next, May 5.—All communications intended for "the Ethiopians," should be addressed to the St. James's Theatre.

A GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will be given on MONDAY, May 3rd, 1847, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, in aid of the Funds of the PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF DANCERS and TEACHERS OF DANCING. The Ball to commence at Nine o'clock.—Tickets (including Refreshments)—Single, 10s.; Double, 17s. 6d. Ladies and Gentlemen may be had at the Society's Office, 20, Bedford-street, Strand; at the Hanover-square Rooms; at all the principal Music Warehouses and Libraries in and near London; and of the Gentlemen whom the Society has elected as a Committee.

MR. ROPHINO LACY'S HANDELIAN OPERATIC CONCERTS.—FOUR NOVEL CONCERTS, consisting of Selections from the GEMS of HANDEL'S ITALIAN OPERAS which are entirely unknown to the present generation, will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on the Evenings of MAY 17, 28, 31, and JUNE 8. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely, with an Address to the Audience. For information, apply at Mr. GREEN'S, 33, Soho-square.

THE FOUR HUNGARIAN INSTRUMENTAL VOCALISTS, having had the honour to perform, on Monday last, in the Palace, before Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and having previously sung before His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and the King of the Netherlands, and the principal Courts of Europe, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they intend giving a SERIES of MATINEES and SOIREES—Performances in imitation of different wind and stringed instruments.—No. 13, Leicester-place, Leicester-square.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The Public are informed that Visitors will be admitted to the Gardens of the Zoological Society WITHOUT ORDERS from the Fellows, on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS throughout the season, and during WHITSUN WEEK, EVERY DAY, except Saturday, on the payment of 1s. for each Person.—By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

£1000 PRIZE PICTURES.—Subject, "Baptism of Christ in the Jordan." These Competition Works of Art have been two years in preparing. The canvases are 15ft. by 12ft. This Exhibition has been honoured by a private visit by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and is now open, daily, from Nine till Six, at the Picture Gallery, 15, Pall Mall. Families of five, 4s. Picture Gallery (late Chinese Exhibition), Hyde Park Corner.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES in Illustration of ANIMAL MECHANISM by T. Rymer Jones, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past Three o'clock. On the alternate Evenings on CHEMISTRY, by F. H. Holmes, Esq., Lecturer on ARTIFICIAL LIFE, and the Agency employed in the production of life, by Dr. Bachofner. EXPERIMENTS WITH ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. THE WORKING MODELS AND MACHINERY explained. The varied OPTICAL EFFECTS include, New DISSOLVING VIEWS. THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, &c. EXPERIMENTS WITH THE DIVER AND DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled Tableaux Vivans. Brilliant and immense Success of the WHITE MARBLE GROUPINGS. Owing to the enthusiastic reception by a crowded audience, of the WHITE MARBLE STATUE GROUPINGS, with the novel effect produced by the New Chemical Light, by Mr. G. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, pronounced to be the most perfect living illusion offered to the Public, they will be repeated every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING. The Second Part in colour, delineating accurately the works of the Painter and Sculptor.—Morning Performance at Three; Evening at Half-past Eight o'clock. Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. A Splendid New Series of Tableaux will be produced on Monday, May 10th, for the Benefit of Madame Warton, the particulars of which will be duly announced.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXCLUDED PICTURES.—Works of Art which may be excluded for want of space by the Royal Academy, or which may not have been finished in time, will be RECEIVED for EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ADELAIDE INSTITUTE, Adelaide Gallery, Strand, according to the regulations of the Council, which may be had on application to the Secretary, as also a Prospectus containing the names of the gentlemen who have consented to act as a Committee of Management. The exhibition must be sent on or before Saturday the 8th of May. The Exhibition to commence on Monday, May 17th. THOMAS HARRINGTON WILSON, Secretary.

ROCK SHOOTING.—AIR GUNS AND AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by REILLY Jun., for killing rabbits, hares,

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PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Messdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also, a large stock of English Stays of the best description. Depot for the above, Mrs. FRANKLIN'S, 35, Bishop-street, London.

FRENCH CLEANING.—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., Dyers, 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, inform the Ladies that they clean Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Mousseline de Laine Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Parasols, Kid Gloves, and Satin Shoes, every week. They likewise continue to Dye Black every Wednesday. Bed Furniture and Window Curtains Cleaned, Dyed, and Finished.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN and INFANTS' UNDER-CLOTHING. Mrs. NORTON'S Show-Room, 72, Strand, is now replete with an extensive Assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under-Clothing, Flannel Wrappers, Muslin and Cashmere Robes, made to fit in the most becoming and graceful style. A beautiful variety of Children's Dresses and Baby Linen of every description. Wedding orders executed with elegance and taste. Outfits to India and the Colonies furnished on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice. 72, Strand, Adelphi.

THE MOST SPLENDID DRESS-TRIMMING for the Season is the NEW RICH SATIN GIMP. Ladies are requested to observe the sumptuous effect of these magnificent ornaments of dress, and respectfully cautioned against a paltry imitation. Orders by post attended to, and patterns sent, if requested. E. D. ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Borough.

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP SILKS FOR WALKING, EVENING, DINNER, and WEDDING DRESSES.—Very Rich Glace, Striped, and Checked Duques, Gros Rovers, Grecian Satins, and Gros des Tours, at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per yard. The Richest Quiltings, at 3s. 6d. Very Rich White French Watered Poup de Soies, for Wedding and Evening Dresses, at 2s. 9d. The Richest Black Dress Satins and Watered Duques, at 5s. 9d. Patterns sent (free of expense) to Ladies in the country. Address KING and SKEATH, 264, Regent-street.

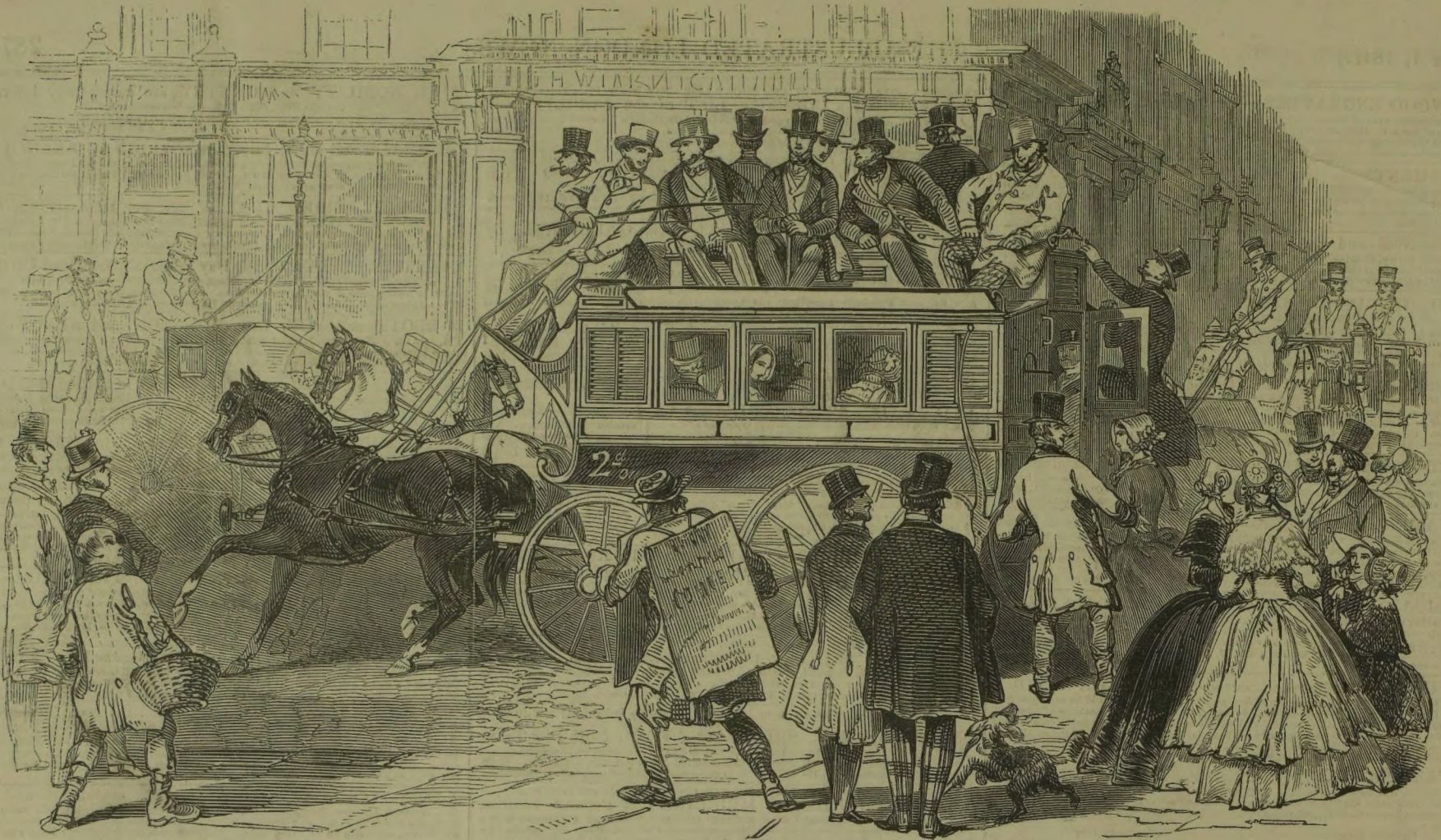
MANTLES taking so decidedly a lead for promenade and carriage costume, and lace forming so marked an embellishment to them, determined DISON, on his recent visit to Paris, to have some of the most recherche models made expressly for him, to which he wishes to draw ladies' attention, offering them, as an inducement to purchase, the best work and materials at the lowest price. His established reputation of a quarter of a century will be a sufficient warranty for ladies who have not honoured him with their patronage to give him a trial for Foreign and British Lace, Embroidered laces, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fancy Capes, Caps, &c., and they will find they cannot purchase more advantageously than at DISON, 237, Regent-street.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawn and Cambric Nightcaps, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINSBURY PAVEMENT. Several hundreds of Children's Dresses constantly on view, from the useful indoor at 1s. 11d. medium 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvet, 8s., with every other article usually required for a young family; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, will be sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

SEA ISLAND HOSIERY.—Science has enabled GEORGE SMITH to place before the public this year a new and invaluable manufacture, SEA ISLAND HOSIERY. The extraordinary sale and reputation which his Sea Island Long Cloths and Calicoes have acquired, induced him to have manufactured from the same cotton this famous description of Stockings. The elastic perfection of fitting, and their beautiful fresh colour and enduring quality are unequalled. The assortment consists of White, Brown, and permanent Black, with plain or laced ankles. Every Stocking bears its name and address woven in, and wears as long as the material it is made of. It is to be worn—late Russell and Bridget's—Shawls, Silks, Mantles, Dresses, Linens, Swiss Curtains, &c.

TWENTY-FOUR SHAWLS in ONE.—Explanation is again necessary to protect from imposition those who have never seen this extraordinary Shawl, invented, Patented, and SOLD ONLY by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill, and known by the term "Silk Velvet." It is a Cashmere Shawl, four yards long, and two yards wide, with a border seven inches deep, and fringed all round. The four standard shawl colours of India form the centre; these colours, scarlet, black, green, and orange, are arranged in all the beauty of their Eastern hues, in such a manner that the shawl can be folded into 24 different effects, viz., four square shawls showing one colour only, six showing two colours, two showing three colours, and two showing all four colours; four long shawls showing two colours, and two showing three colours, and two showing all four colours; one shawl showing two colours, and one showing all four colours. A charming variety of French Shawls, from 30s. to £30; Paisley manufacture, from 15s. to £15. Silks, Satins, Velvets, Mantles, Dresses, Table-linen, Swiss Curtains, &c. Prices marked in plain figures. 32, Ludgate-hill (late Russell and Bridge's).

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, for the SPRING and SUMMER (intended also



IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. J. A."—"Greco."—The celebrated "Indian Problem" appears every month on the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle;" it is there correctly given. If, after trying for a week, you fail to solve it, we will give you the solution.

"G. A. H."—We think Castling is not fairly admissible in a Problem; but those who adopt it are, of course, of a different opinion, and the public must decide. The first instance of its being introduced in this way occurs, if we mistake not, in "Bilguer's Handbuch," p. 124, at the end of the book.

"S. B."—It will appear some time in May. Thanks for the positions.

"N. O."—The Black King cannot move into the range of the White Knight, in the position adduced.

"Brixtonian."—Diagrams for noting down Problems or Ends of Games may now be obtained, for a mere trifle per hundred, of Hastings, in Carey-street.

"A. D. A."—Calvi's Lessons commence with the new series.

"Dory Ape."—The King cannot Castle, if any of the squares over which he has to pass are attacked by an adverse piece. But the Rook, in Castling, may pass with impunity the range of one of the enemy's men. Your solution is right.

"J. N."—In the first instance, Calvi plays Kt to K 2nd from apprehension of the check Black's Queen can give at K 2nd, which would prevent White from Castling, or otherwise embarrass his game. We think Calvi right. With regard to the second case, it has occurred to us occasionally, but we have no recollection of its results.

"Sly."—You are right respecting the 6th move, which should be—6. Kt to Kt 5th but the 3rd move you are wrong in.

"B. S."—The Great Yorkshire Chess Meeting is appointed for the 12th of May. Applications for Tickets should be made at once to the Secretary, at the Public Rooms, Kingston-square, Hull.

"J. D. G."—"A Member." &c.—We believe it is in contemplation to provide Chess-boards and men for the Reading Rooms of the New Literary Club.

"Bransholm."—You can forward a Post-office Order to Hurst, the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," for that work; and to Williams and Norgate, for Hirschbach's "Leipsic Magazine."

"Major."—"M. P."—"Gates-hill."—The "Hand-book" is expected to be ready by the end of May; and we are promised, in addition to the contents already advertised, a series of masterly Problems composed for it by the Rev. H. Bolton, Mr. Kling, and Mr. McG—y.

"Binbro."—The shortest solution is the best—and yours in four moves is very pretty. The signature you adopt should be written legibly.

"P. B."—Your friend is in error. The King certainly cannot pass the check of an adverse man in Castling, but the Rook may always do so.

"Juvenis."—"Robin Hood."—The collection of Games and Problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during the last two years, would, doubtless, form an interesting volume; but they are not likely to be procurable in that shape: to obtain them, therefore, you should buy the last four Volumes of the Paper.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Sopraccitta," "J. G. H.," "W. S. L.," "Echecs," "J. H.," "J. A. J.," "T. D. B. S.," "W. F. T. H.," "Sly," "Binbro," "Jadoue," and "P. B.," are correct. Those by "W. F. J.," "R. K. S.," "Jacobus H.," and "Inquirer," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 170.

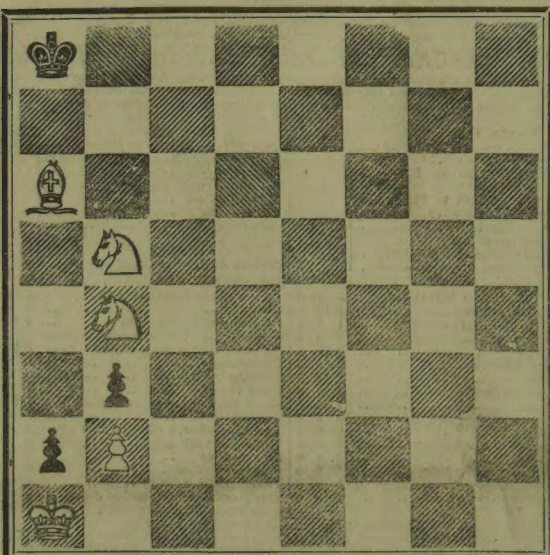
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Castles	Castles	3. B checks	R interposes
2. R to K Kt sq (ch)	K to R sq	4. B takes R (ch)—Mate.	

PROBLEM, No. 171.

By MR. KLING.

White playing first mates in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following is a Game in a Match played lately at Leipsic between Count Vitzthum and Mr. O. Wigand.

WHITE (Mr. O. W.)	BLACK (Count V.)	WHITE (Mr. O. W.)	BLACK (Count V.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	16. Q R P one (g)	K Kt P one
2. K P two (a)	Q P one	17. Q B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 4th
3. Q Kt to B 3rd (b)	P takes P	18. K B P two	K B to K Kt 2nd
4. Kt takes P	Q B to K B 4th	19. Q Kt P one (f)	Castles on K side
5. K B to Q 3rd (c)	Q to her B's sq	20. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
6. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	B takes B	21. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
7. Q takes B	K Kt to B 3rd	22. Q to K Kt 4th (g)	Kt to K 6th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. Q takes P	Kt takes Q R
9. Castles	Q R P one	24. R takes Kt	P takes P
10. Q R P one	K P two	25. Kt takes P	R to K 5th
11. Q P one (d)	Q Kt to K 2nd	26. R to K B sq	B to K 4th
12. Q B P two	K R P two	27. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 4th
13. K R P one	K R P one	28. Q to K R 6th	R to K 7th
14. Q Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	29. Q takes Kt P (ch)	Q takes Q
15. Q takes Kt	Q to her 2nd	30. Kt takes Q	B to Q 5th (ch)

Black wins.

(a) This move first occurs in one of the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz (See "Chess Player's Chronicle," vol. 7, p. 120).

(b) K B to Q 3rd would also be a good move.

(c) Q Kt to K Kt 3rd is, perhaps, stronger play.

(d) We should have preferred—1. K B P two.

(e) Again K B P two appears a better move.

(f) Lost time. He should have taken P with P.

(g) A fatal oversight.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND G. W. MEDLEY, THE FORMER GIVING A PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	Q P one	31. Q to K B 3rd (a)	K to K B 2nd
2. Q P two	K P one	32. B to Q B 3rd	Q Kt P one
3. K B P two	K Kt P one	33. R takes R	Kt takes R
4. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd	34. R takes R	R takes R
5. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to Kt 2nd	35. Q takes R	Q takes Q
6. K B P two	Castles	36. P takes P	P takes B
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	37. P takes P	B takes P
8. Castles	Q Kt to K 2nd	38. K to R 2nd	B to Q Kt 6th
9. Q P one	Q B P one	39. Kt to K B 4th	Q R P one
10. K R P one	K to R sq	40. Kt to K 2nd	B takes P
11. Q B to K 3rd	Q B P takes P	41. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B 5th
12. K Kt to Q 4th	P takes P	42. Kt to Q B 2nd	Q R P one
13. Q B P takes P	Q Kt to K B 4th	43. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q 6th
14. P takes P	B takes B	44. K to Kt 3rd	K to B 3rd
15. B takes Kt	B to Q 2nd	45. K to B 4th	K R P one
16. K Kt P two	Q R P one	46. K to K 3rd	B to K B 8th
17. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q B sq	47. K to B 4th	Q P one
18. K R to B 3rd	Q to K sq	48. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Q 6th
19. Q R to K B sq	P takes P	49. Kt to R 3rd	B to Q R 3rd
20. K B P one	R to K Kt sq	50. Kt to B 2nd	B to B 5th
21. P takes P	Q to K R 4th	51. Kt to R 3rd	B to Q 6th
22. K to R 4th	B to K 4th	52. K to K 3rd	B takes K B P (b)
23. Kt to K 6th	Kt to K B 2nd	53. P takes B	K takes P
24. B to Q 4th	Q Kt P two	54. K to K B 3rd	K R P one
25. Q R P two	R to K Kt 5th	55. Kt to Q B 2nd	K R P one
26. Q Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt	56. Kt to Q R 3rd	K to K 4th
27. Kt to K B 6th	K to Kt sq	57. K to Kt 4th	K to K 5th
28. B takes B (ch)	Q R to Q B 5th	58. K takes P	K to Q 6th
29. R to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	59. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to B 5th
30. R to K Kt sq			

(a) B to Q 4th is apparently a much stronger move, and, if we mistake not, would have quite reversed the fortunes of the day.

(b) The latter portion of this game is very entertaining and instructive.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 149.	No. 150.
Is the exact termination of a Game the other day between two distinguished amateurs of the St. George's Chess Club.	By MR. CLARE.
WHITE.	WHITE.
K at K Kt 3rd	K at his sq
R at Q R 5th	R at Q B 7th
Kt at Q B 7th	Kt at K 6th and
Ps at K R 3d, K B 3d,	K 8th
Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 2nd and 4th,	Ps at K Kt 4th, K B
Kt 4th, and Q R 3d	6th, Q 6th, and
Black having now to play, gave mate in three moves.	Q B 4th
WHITE.	WHITE.
K at his 2nd	Kt at K R 5th
Q at her 7th	Ps at K 3rd and Q
R at Q R 4th	5th
Bs at Q Kt 4th and	
7th	
WHITE to play and mate in four moves.	

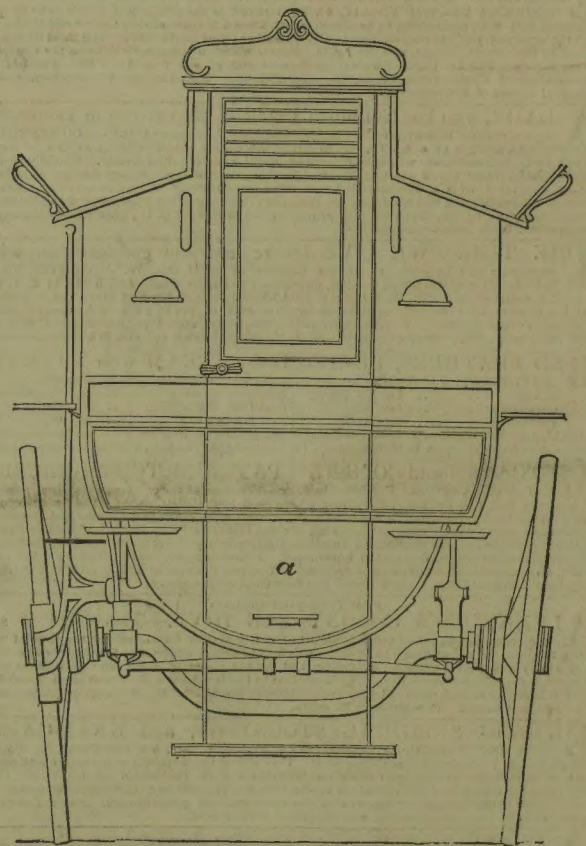
FAMINE RELIEF FUND FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday the committee of the National Club Fund, in Palace-yard, made a report of the manner in which they had distributed the funds which had come to their hands for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland. To the following dioceses in Ireland grants have been awarded, viz.:—Armagh, £740; Meath, £1030; Tuam, £1007; Kilmore, £1325; Derry, £893; Clogher, £297; Down, £200; Dublin, £65; Cashel, £1155; Limerick, £742; Killaloe, £510; Ossory, £855; Cork (including special grants), £3715. The grants to Scotland have been £1783. The total sum received by the club was £16,800.

IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

This new Omnibus involves two points of importance to the public—improved construction, and consequent reduction of fare.

Several of the new carriages are now building for the Economic Conveyance Company, by Messrs. Adams and Co., at their works, Fairfield, Bow; who have patented this vehicle. Its prominent differences from the omnibuses in general use, are—its easiness of access, that roof of the carriage being raised, so as to admit the free entrance, without stooping, of a tall person; whilst a safe mode of holding on is afforded till the passenger is seated.

The interior of the roof of the carriage is to be appropriated to advertisements, whilst its exterior will form a seat for the outside passengers. Thirteen passengers may be carried within, and about fourteen without. For the interior conveyance, twopence per passenger, and for the outside one penny, for an average distance of a mile, will be charged. It is not, however, intended to convey passengers strictly by the mile, but from one part of the metropolis to another, averaging the distance of a mile; and other Omnibuses will be in attendance to convey the traveller to, or towards his destination.



IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

Instead of the ordinary iron-pointed pole, which protrudes through the panel of another carriage, when any accidental collision takes place, the pole of the newly-invented Omnibus has an elastic buffer at the end, similar to that used in railway carriages; so that a motion forward only, and no damage, is occasioned by any contact. To prevent the delay which usually occurs in pulling up the horses, and stopping the vehicle, when a passenger makes a call to be taken up, a strong break, with a long lever, is under the control of the conductor, which brings up the Carriage instantaneously, and is sufficiently powerful to supersede the necessity of stopping to put on a drag on descending a hill. The ventilation of the new Carriage is arranged above the heads of the passengers, so that they are subject to no draught, and a mode of communication is thereby made as well with the coachman as with the conductor.

Another variation from the present construction consists in the forewheels being four feet in diameter, thereby closely approaching the size of the hind-wheels, and making a diminution in the draught equal to the saving of one horse in a stud.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.